ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,801—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
OF THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are Imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellio	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st April 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	R. Mecorzi	5,085	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,469	15th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,643	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	...	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 22, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,389	C. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	16th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	C. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 920; 2nd Class, Rs. 605. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903,
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Mazzio	17th April 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linge, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th March at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 2nd March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 1st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th February, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	3rd March

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 27th January, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRIO CIGARS.

BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per 100
INVINCIBLES	" 4-0	" 50
PETIT BOUQUET	" 3-4	" 50
CORA	" 3-0	" 25
GLORIA	" 4-0	" 50
AROMA	" 6-4	" 100
BELLA	" 5-0	" 50
BISMARK	" 3-0	" 25
EXCEPTIONALS	" 6-0	" 25
NACIONALS	" 4-0	" 25
TRIO'S PRIDE	" 3-8	" 50

CURZON & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Western Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminal

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLE-WARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

FRY'S CELEBRATED CHOCOLATES,

In ½lb. and 1lb. Tins

Comprising the following Assortment :—

CREAMS, ALMONDS, DAINTIES, MIXED BONBONS, PISTACHE CREAMS, VARIETIES, ALMOND PASTE, Etc.,

Also a large assortment of PEEK FREAN & Co's. WAFERS and BISCUITS in special tins.

Also a Choice Selection of CONFECTIONERY and JAMS in Glass Bottles and Jars from CHAS. SOUTHWELL & Co., and a fresh consignment of CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT and PARISIAN DRAGEES of the finest quality.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS will do well to pay us a visit, where they will find a very large and varied assortment of

HIGH CLASS MILD INDIAN CIGARS

By Messrs. SPENCER, OAKES, McDOWELL, PETERSON, McDONALD and our Specialite Brand U. S. PLANTERS.

Also best Continental and MANILA CIGARS, REAL EGYPTIAN and ADEN CIGARETTES TOBACCOS and SMOKERS' REQUISITES at MARKET PRICES.

Parcels of Cigars made up at the Shortest Notice with the nett weight declared.

D. MERWAN & CO.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS,
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do.	do.	0 12
do. do. in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

THE ARISTOCRAT AMONG PIANOFORTES IS THE ERARD PIANO.

WITHOUT RIVAL. In quality of tone, clearness and distinctness, the new Overstrung Models are particularly remarkable, for to all the other qualities they add a fine, mellow, full and sustained sonority.

Nothing has up to the present been invented to equal the perfect tone and mechanism of the ERARD PIANO. It is the only Piano that satisfies every requirement of the Pianist in its responsive touch, and charms every ear by the beauty and gloriousness of its tone.

To play on an ERARD PIANO is no task. Many Pianists owe their successes to the ERARD PIANOS. It is the ideal Piano for the Soloist and Accompanist.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

The following is the form of guarantee given with each ERARD PIANO:—

Bombay, ——, 190 .

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that ERARD PIANO No.——, is hereby warranted for the term of FIVE YEARS from this date, and should the instrument prove defective in material or workmanship within that period, we hereby agree to put in good repair, or replace it with a new Piano if irreparable. We do not guarantee this Piano against troubles arising from undue exposure to extreme heat or dampness or against the ordinary wear and tear of the instrument during the period of this guarantee.

For MARCKS & Co., Ld.
General Manager,

The ERARD PIANOS are capable of standing the greatest possible heat in India, say 130 degrees in the shade. If the owner takes the precaution to place around the instrument in the room in which it stands a collection of well-watered plants in pots and occasionally places a damp sheet over the cover of the instrument when not in use, the instrument will take in all the moisture necessary for its preservation.

Many Stations in the Bombay Presidency during the monsoon, are excessively damp, Ratnagiri, Lanauli, Khandalla and even Bombay are examples. A coal fire made up in an ordinary country *Sigiri* or *Angiti* and placed in the room, where the Piano stands, on extremely wet days, the fire will absorb all unnecessary moisture which would be more than good for the Piano.

A PIANO treated in this manner will receive less harm in 5 years of such treatment than it would during one year of its neglect, that is when a Piano is left to take care of itself in any climate without attention to its general health. A Piano is as susceptible to draughts and chills as a human being.

SOLE AGENTS FOR S. & P. ERARD, LONDON,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

PIANOS ON HIRE SYSTEM OR CASH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

LAST | 2 | NIGHTS.
LAST | 2 | NIGHTS.
LAST | 2 | NIGHTS.
LAST | 2 | NIGHTS.
LAST | 2 | NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27TH.

Complimentary Benefit tendered to

BESSIE AND JAMES. { THE VALDARES } BESSIE AND JAMES
{ THE VALDARES }

EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF CYCLING BY THE VALDARES.

Daring descent from the top of the Circus Tent down a LADDER on an ORDINARY CARRIAGE WHEEL.

AMATEUR CYCLE CONTEST, LIMITED TO 6 ENTRIES.

(FORMER WINNER BARRED.)

A Handsome Trophy for the Winner presented by JAMES VALDARE.

(BY SPECIAL REQUEST)

JOHN WELBY COOKE

will repeat the

ZULU WAR EPISODE

DEFENDING THE COLORS.

BICYCLE COUPON WEEK!!

BICYCLE COUPON WEEK!!

2 HANDSOME BICYCLES 2

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28TH,

Coupons given Nightly to all holders of Tickets of Rs. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 28TH, 1903.

LAST { SOUVENIR MATINEE.
LAST { SOUVENIR MATINEE.

A HANDSOME GOLD AND SILVER WATCH

Will be given away amongst the CHILDREN visiting the Circus on both occasions,

EVERY CHILD WILL RECEIVE A NUMBER,

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for Natives only.

Box Plan at the CIRCUS on the Maidan.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

THE SECOND AFTERNOON CONCERT

by the RUSSIAN PIANIST,

FELIX STERNBERG,

Will take place at

THE MASONIC HALL,

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1903,

AT 5-30 P. M.

Kindly Assisted by Mrs. E. BOLLAM.

PROGRAMME.

1. Sonata .....E Flat Major Op. 31 No. 3 .....L. Beethoven.
   a. Allegro Con Brio.
   b. Allegretto Scherzando.
   c. Menuetto.
   d. Prestissimo.
   Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.
2. Song .....O Del Mio Dolce Ador.....W. Gluck,
   Mrs. E. BOLLAM.
3. a. Prelude .....A Flat Major (Manuscript).....Chopin, Nikuli.
   b. Die Forelle (do.).....Schubert, Sternberg.
   Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.
4. Song .....You ask me why I love.....Kellie.
   Mrs. E. BOLLAM.
5. Valse Caprice...Thousand and one Nights.. Strauss-Tausig
   Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Unreserved Rs. 2.

Concert Grand Piano by "BLUTHNER," kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Pianoforte Depot.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on FRIDAY, 27th February 1903, at 6 P. M.

W. BAXTER,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Company's Act

and

In the Matter of the AURANGABAD SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, in LIQUIDATION.

D. J. TATA and ANOTHER.....Petitioning Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors and Contributories of the abovenamed Company that MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1903, at 10-30 A.M., has been fixed by the Court to hear an application for appointment of Mr. N. C. Macleod and Mr. P. J. Padshah, as joint Official Liquidators of the said Company, and for fixing their remuneration.—Dated this 25th day of February, 1903.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors.

THE BELLARY PRESS Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 28th day of February, 1903, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1902.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Gulabchand M. Damania.
4th—To appoint or re-elect a Director.
5th—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MANGALDAS MOTIRAM,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th February, 1903.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st day of February, 1903, to 6th day of March, 1903, both days inclusive.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

WITH reference to the intimation published of the PROPOSAL of the Trustees to TAKE STEPS towards PROVIDING a NEW CATHEDRAL and for that purpose TO OBTAIN SANCTION for the DISPOSAL of the PRESENT BUILDING and ITS SITE, a MEETING will be held in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd MARCH, 1903, at 5-30 p.m., to CONSIDER that PROPOSAL, at which Meeting the LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE will PRESIDE and RESOLUTIONS will be PROPOSED.

All persons in erested in the subject are invited to be present.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAR,

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., House to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.—We have always on hand a collection of Sound Pianos that have been out on HIRE from time, to time and are able to offer them CHEAP.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BUTTER—Fresh, Superior, 1st Quality, at Annas 12 per lb. Cow's and Buffalo's MILK, six Seers per One Rupee.—DAIRY FARM, SEWRI.

ON VIEW.—Mr. Gahagan's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Swift Bicycle, &c., near the Post Office, Middle Colaba, SALE TO-MORROW.

DELHI DURBAR.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, of Bombay, have prepared an ALBUM containing a selection of nearly 80 Photographs of most interesting Events and Functions during the Coronation. For full particulars please apply to the Manager.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8. G and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

TO BE LET.—A large TOP FLOOR at Middle Colaba. Apply E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, Humam Street Fort.

TO BE LET.—One BUNGALOW, with Outhouses, Stable and Compound, on Chinchpoogly Hill; water is laid on. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machin. G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Intending Visitors requiring Good Furnished BUNGALOWS for Hot or Cold Season should apply to Mr. J. W. D'SUZA, Steward Mahableshwar Club, who now conducts House Agency instead of the late Mrs. ORR.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld. and Messrs. Paillin and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Baudora

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite the Bombay Bank, on the first floor of the premises lately occupied by the B. I. S. N. Co. (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), by order of the concerned, very valuable dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, cut glass and engraved monogram glassware, rich porcelainware, best plateware by Elkington, Mappin and Webb and others, marble top tables and teapoys, pier table with pier glass, open carved chiffoniers, cabinets, gold gilt, chest of drawers, glass door glass cupboards, mahogany dining table for 28 persons, single and double bedsteads, German silver and copper brass utensils, chairs and tables, time pieces, gold and silver watches, satsuma, marble, dresden, bronze, Persian, majolica and Bohemian table ornaments, oil paintings and engravings, mahogany square piano by Soundy, expressly made for India, musical boxes, standing table and hanging lamps, mandoline, cuto harp, fiddle, table covers, hall pillars, folding screen, double-barrel English-made large size safe with Chubb's lock on stand, 1 to 8 light gas and candle chandeliers, 2 to 5 light candelabas, large size carpets, square piano by Richard Lipp in good order, English and marble clocks, lady's and gent's bicycles, three quarter size mahogany billiard table with balls and cues, valuable books, marble chairs and elephant figures, cooking stoves, garden pots, chairs and tables, American organ, etc.,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED HEMP, MYRABOLLAMS, COTTONSEED, &c., ON THE FREERE ROAD NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Frere Road, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of hemp, myrabollams, cottonseed &c., damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 50 BUNDLES BASIC STEEL SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock No. 4, Warehouse, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Dawoodbhoy Caderbhoy—

Ex s. s. Raventhaler.

16—Bombay—50 bundles basic steel sheets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, near St. Andrews' Church, next to Dr. Fernandes' Dispensary, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, table and hanging lamps, etc, the property of Miss TERRY DESOUZA, and the late Mrs. C. WALSH.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of a gentleman consisting of marble top table, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, cabinets, camp, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawer and book case.

1 Cabul tent and 1 Swiss cottage tent.

2 gold hunting watches, by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.

1 valuable 2 day chronometer in mahogany case, by French Royal Exchange, London; gold and silver specks and eye glasses.

72 pieces assorted leathers suitable for bintding purposes.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Captain J. W. Bennett, consisting of wearing apparel, telescope, sextants, compasses, banjo, gold studs, novels and magazines, a box of St. Julien claret and sundry articles.

AT 2 P.M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light strong-built victoria.

1 second-hand glass fronted brougham.

1 second hand dog cart.

1 strong-built office shigram.

1 pair of chestnut gelding, 14-2, going in single and double harness and saddle.

1 white coloured cow with calf, gives 5 seers milk.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF RIPON ROAD ON THE BYCULLA FLATS.

On TUESDAY the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Shrimali Bramin Mithalal Sewairam and Dhuneshwer Sewairam, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Maibai, widow of Thacker Khimjee Chagpal the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of July, 1891, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Foras freehold ground containing by admeasurement 242 square yards or thereabouts, being a part or parcel of the plots Nos. 59 and 60 mentioned in the deed of sale dated the 31st day of January, 1888, and made between the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, and Abha Abhoo of the other part, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling house, or range, or buildings or chawls standing thereon, together with the right of use of the gully abutting to and being between the premises and the other hereditaments built by the said Abha Abhoo in the remaining portion of the said two plots of ground situate on the east side of Ripon Road on the Byculla flats outside the Fort, in the Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly along with the other portion under Street No. 265 and Ward No. 407-8 and now under Street No. 282-C, and Ward No. 4075 (4) and registered, in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Survey Nos. 1 and 2 3530 and 3483, and bounded on the east by the property formerly of Peer Mahomed Bundoo and of Sallay Mahomed Khatao on the west by the Ripon Road aforesaid, on the north by the property of Parshotum Ebjee and on the south by the other property of Abha Abhoo, and have been in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND LANDED PROPERTIES, at Green Street, near the Bank of Bombay, and Custom House Road, opposite the Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Mr. W. S. McClelland and the Executor of the estate of the late Mr. John Campbell, deceased, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1903, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Auction on the premises the following valuable properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY—All that freehold, messuage or dwelling house situate at Green Street, Bombay, together with all that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the buildings, shops and godowns standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Green Street, Fort, containing by admeasurement 313 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 1077, and Street No. 14-16-18, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the property secondly described, on or towards the south by Green Street, on or towards the east by property belonging to H. H. the Aga Khan, and on or towards the west by the private passage and property belonging to Hajee Ismail Chhotani and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors;

SECONDLY—All that freehold messuage or dwelling house situate at Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay, together with all that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the buildings, shops and godowns standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 278 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 1067, and Street Nos. 48-48-50, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north partly by property belonging to Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman and partly by the Court yard belonging to Mirza Mahomed Malike Toozar, on or towards the south partly by property of H. H. the Aga Khan and partly by the property firstly described, on or towards the east by the said Custom House Road, and on or towards the west by property belonging to Hajee Ismail Chhotani and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors,

Private offers for the above properties will be considered.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Smethan, Byrne and Noble, Solicitors to the Vendors, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th February, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, TANKS, BEAM SCALES, &c., belonging to the Jairam Mills, Limited, at Delisle Road near the Elphinstone Road Station.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court of Bombay, Re the Jairam Mills, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1903, at 2-30 p.m., at the mill premises, all the machinery, &c., consisting of 1 compound engine by Hicks and Hargreaves (40 indicated horse power, 4 boilers Howdon's patent with 2 engines to drive the fans with driving apparatus, chimneys and steam pipes, 1 donkey engine, 1 fire service donkey engine, 364 looms with spare beams, hangers and steam pipes, 3 lines of scutchers by Platts, 3 scutchers by Lord, 2 Chrighton openers, 1 bonda breaking machine, 1 willow, shaftings, pulleys and beltings, lap bars, spring scale, 2 sizing tanks, 4 drawing beams, bevel wheels, 1 drawing frame Hathernton's (loose), 4 beam scales and triangles; 1 small road roller, trolly lines with trollys, 1 overhead cast iron tank (loose), 6 ironbeams (girders), blacksmith bellows, anvils, lathes, drilling machines, bench vices, tools, baling and bundling presses, 107 reeling machines, crab winch, timber pieces, old iron, &c.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th February, 1903.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 4s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

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FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
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ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraut
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CAVIARE.
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BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Grain (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title TREZIVIX. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO PREMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

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ON originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

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Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,910,000

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Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

WROUGHT IRON TUBES.
Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast I

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 95 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. R. Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seeds in bags, chillies in bags, cotton in bales, cotton in docras, waste paper in docras, loose grain in heaps husk in bags, empty casks, gunny in bundles, bundles of tobacco, empty cases and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

Also invoice No. 1, of 17-9-02, from Chipparalli to Wadi Bunder, booked by Mr. D. Sangasian Naidoo to Messrs. F. Fischer & Co.—

1 wagon iron ore.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED AND BURNT COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot, on account of the concerned—

66 bales of F. P. cotton, booked ex Amraoti to Colaba, damaged,

20 bales of F. P. cotton, Amraoti.

68 ,, Dhamangaon.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba near the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved furniture, made to order by Roberts and others, rich glassware and porcelain-ware by Treacher and Co., best plateware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, drawing room suit, cabinets, large chiffoneers with mirror back, dressing and wash-hand tables, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, glass door book cases, Singapore chairs, one sweet-toned square piano by Soundy and Co., one harmonium, Singers's sewing machine, rich table ornaments, one large cabinet ice-box with filter, iron safe, perambulator, gentlemens and lady's bicycles, garden-plants in tubs and pots, garden benches, etc., the property of Messrs. G. J. Goss, Esq., Etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 set of Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 vols. complete with revolving book-stand,

1 set 20 volumes International Library of famous Literature.

The property of Brigadier General M. Black:—

Consisting of handsome polished deer horns, child's saddle with bridle, garden syringe, pair of field glasses in case, camp saddle horse, camp beds, one single pole tent weighing 80 lbs, one Martini-Henry single barrelled carbine rifle, one double barrelled pin fire gun, 12 bore by Gibbs Bristol, one air gun, Croquet and Badminton sets, puff billiard board and appertenances complete, &c.

AT 1.30 P.M.

1 thorough-bred bay waler gelding, Llewelyn, height 15 hands, going in harness.

1 handsome strong-built victoria on half cee spring with rubber-tyred wheels.

1 handsome strong-built dog-cart, by Stephens,

1 powerful bay waler, 16 hands, 6 years, quiet to ride and drive.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with a grey Arab, 14-1, 5 years, and a set of brass mounted harness.

1 pair of hardworking chestnut gelding, 14-2, going in single and double harness also in saddle.

1 pair of grey walers, 8 years old, 15-1, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness and in hard work.

1 grey Arab horse, 15 hands, 6 years, quiet in saddle, regularly driven.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd prox. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Admiralty House," Marine Lines, next to B. B. and C. Railway Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made entire suite of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture of the latest design, rich glass and porcelainware by Treacher and Co., best plateware, rich table ornaments, one Mahogany billiard table with balls, cues and marking board, &c., complete, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Satsuma flower vases, first rate pictures, table and hanging wicket proof lamps, marble clock, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled glass door almyras, marble top tables, one iron safe, one handsome strong-built rubber-tyred victoria, one handsome strong rubber-tyred cabriolet, one powerful grey arab horse young and fast, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c., the property of H. E. Rear Admiral Sir CHARLES C. DRURY.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Property of other gentlemen:—

1 bay arab 14-1, showy, quiet, free from vice and bad mark, strong, young and fast, goes in harness.

1 strong high-wheeled dog-cart.

1 handsome strong English-built victoria in very good order.

1 handsome iron grey Arab horse, 14-1, 5 years, quiet in saddle and harness.

1 handsome strong English-built landau by C. Windower.

1 lady's model Raleigh bicycle, cross frame 24 inches, free-wheel, little used, in excellent condition.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES situate at Alphinstone Circle, Mesonwada Road, Samuel Street, Mahim and Poona.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 268 of 1899.

Sulleman Haji Esmail Chotani ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Bai Mariambai, widow, and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver in the above suit, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree passed in the above suit on the 8th December 1902, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following properties, on the following days and hours, at the respective premises, save and except the property in Poona described seventhly, which will be put up for sale at Messrs. Bennett and Co's Auction Room, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort,

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises,

1. All that piece or parcel of Freehold land situate at Bombay, lately forming part of the Bombay Green and now part of the Alphinstone Circle, situated on the east side of Bank Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing 830 square yards or thereabouts, registered under New Revenue Survey No. 9818, and bounded on the west by Bank Street, on the south by a public street known as Green Street, on the north by a 10 feet passage, on the other side of which is property in the occupation of John Fleming and Company and others and on the east by a 10 feet passage on the other side of which is property in the occupation of Purvis Custom Agency and others, with the messenger or dwelling house and godowns standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 72.

On THURSDAY, 5th March, 1903, at 4-30 p. m. on the premises.

2. All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Memon anda Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-eight square yards and seventenths of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 59 and Street No. 245-251 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the west by Public Road called Memonwada Road, on or towards the north by the property of Abba Meeya Haji Moosa, and on or towards the south by the property of Mahomed Ebrahim Muckra and which said premises are now lying vacant.

On FRIDAY, 6th March 1903, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

3. All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Memonwada Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 595 and Street Nos. 265 and 267, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Memonwada Road, on the north by the property of Memon Haji Abdulla and Mahomed Khadwani and on the south by the property of Haji Osman Hajee Chotani.

On FRIDAY, 6th March, 1903, at 5 p. m., on the premises.

4. All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house, thereon and premises standing thereon, situate on the western side of Memonwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 695 and Street Nos. 319-322, containing by admeasurement 11 feet in breadth or thereabouts in length or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the said Memonwada Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Abbu Ahmed and Mahomed Abba, and on the south by the house of Mahomed Hajee Sulleman Chotani.

On MONDAY, 9th March, 1903, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

5. All that piece of land containing by admeasurement, six hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 751 and 752, and new Survey No. 2562, with the two messuages, tenements or warehouses standing thereon, situate and being on the east side of the Samuel Street (which was formerly known as Shamji Hassaji Street) and Isajee Street (which was formerly known as Essaji Hassajee Street), assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 81 and now under Nos. 82 and 83 and bounded as follows:—On the east by the properties of Gokuldas Doongersey and Gocouldas Madhowji, respectively, on the west partly by the said Samual Street (formerly known as Shamji Hassaji Street) and partly by Isajee Street (formerly known as Essajee Hassajee Street), on the north by the property of Khatoo Wagjee and on the south by the property of Runchordass Toolsidass.

On TUESDAY, 10th March, 1903, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

6. All that messuage, tenements, or hereditaments, assessed under No. 6, situate at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvi, and standing on the Fazendaree ground belonging to the Portuguese Church at Mahim aforesaid, and bounded on or towards the east by the public road between the premises hereby conveyed and a tank belonging to Nacoda Rogay, on or towards the West partly by the house belonging to Shaik Edroos and partly by the house of Cassam Dossa, on or towards the north by the public Road between the premises hereby conveyed and the Custom House, on or towards the south by the other portion of the land of the said Portuguese Church, and which said premises admeasure sixty-eight and half feet or thereabouts in breadth on the front side thereof, and seventy-two feet or thereabouts in breadth on the back side thereof, and fifty-eight and half feet or thereabouts in length on the side opposite to the Custom House aforesaid, and fifty-five feet or thereabouts in length on the other side thereof.

On WEDNESDAY, 11th March, 1903, at 4-30 p.m. at the rooms of the Undersigned.

7. All that piece or parcel of ground, situate at Poona, opposite the Bund Gardens, on the Bund Road, in the Sub-district of Haveli, District Poona, bearing the Prat Bandi No. 101, area 2 a. 18 g. 9 sns. and after deducting the ground given to public garden, area 1 a. 15-4 g. there remains a balance of 1 a. 13 g. 5 sns; revenue Rs. 5 (five) besides Local Fund, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on the east the ground of the Honourable A. D. Sassoon of the same number, on the west the ground of Kevalbhar Gujar of the same number, on the south partly the boundary of Moojeet and partly by the ground of Samoon, Ra, and on the north by a road beyond which the public garden with the bungalow, out-houses and erections standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, solicitors to the Receiver, at their office at Oriental Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th February, 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	92 1/2	= + 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3/4	= Unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	= ,,
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	86 1/8	= ,,
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 5/16	= + 1/16
2 months hence	22 1/4	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	48 3/8	= + 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris Cheques	25 16 1/2	= — 1/2
Berlin	20 51 1/4	= Unchanged
New York Demand	4 87 1/2	= — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= Unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	= ,,
6 ,, ,,	3 3/8 pr ct	= ,,
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= ,,
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= ,,
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 5/8 pr ct	= ,,
7 day market loans	3 5/8 pr ct	= ,,

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,00,00,000

Rs. 1'80 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 66'50 do. Bombay.
,, 5'10 do. Madras.

Rs. 73'40 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Minimum rate received 42 per cent. Average rate 16'06.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 10'10 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 15'20 do. Bombay.
,, 1'30 do. Madras.

Rs. 26'60 at 1s. 4 1-8d.
Minimum rate received 42 per cent. Average rate 16'06.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 1,15,00,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Extra allotments nil.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 5-8. Feb.-Mar. Tone steady.

Rapered Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-2. Feb.-Mar. Sellers. Tone dull.

Linseed Bold 43. Feb.-Mar. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Coffee in New York 5 5-8.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	35-0
Do. New Zealand Mutton Tallow	33-9

Tone of Tallow auction dull.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total sales 10,000. Spot 5'30 minus 06. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed feverish.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5'14 —4	5'14 —4	5'15 —4	5'16 —4
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'16 —5	5'15 —5	5'5 —4	4'76 —4	4'56 —3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	20,000 bales.
Do. last year	23,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	27,000 ,,
,, Continent	8,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	10'05
Futures, month of March	9'83 — 1
Do. do. July	9'03 plus 2

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 11-16 plus 1-16
Futures month of May	9'82 plus 7
Do. August	9'47 — 5

Tone at close ..... firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 25th February 1903:—

Cotton	16,159 bales.
Wheat	7,538 ,,
Linseed	13,614 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,095 ,,
Gingellyseed	9,900 ,,
Poppyseed	335 ,,
Groundnuts	489 ,,
Castorseed	171 ,,
Rice	23,344 ,,
Myrabollams	2,479 ,,
Cottonseed	16,405 ,,

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 3 32d.
Bank Demand			1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.	...	1s. 4 5-16d
Do	6 do	do	1s. 4 7-16d
French Francs	3 do	do	171
Marks	3 do	do	139 1-4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight.	115
Shanghai	30 do	do	158
Japan	30 do	do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 percent—Tone Fluctuating

Cash	Rs.	98 4
1st Settlement	Rs.	98 5
2nd do.	Rs.	98 9

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 19th February	8 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 19th do.	8 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do.	8 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone stead		
Ready	7	6
Forward April-May	7	6
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	12 to 5 13
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6	5
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	7	12
Forward April-May	7	4
Castorseed—Tone quiet,		
Ready	22	0 to 22 4
Forward April-May.	23	4 to 23 8
Groundnuts—Tone quiet.		
Ready	34	0 to 34 4
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet,		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	33	0
25 ,, ,, ,,	32	0
50 ,, ,, ,,	31	0
Black Kutnee ,, ,,	30	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Strong.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	15,000

Feb.-March	March-April.	April.-May	May June.
5'20 +6	5-20 +6	5-21 +6	5-22 +6
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
5'22 +6	5'22 +7	5'11 4 82 +6	4 62 +6	

COTTON.—The market remains quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry from shippers to Europe and Japan. Prices are unchanged, both for ready and forward deliveries.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Fine F. G. Good Delivery.

Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	174	163	... Feb.
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	172	160	... 25 March.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. term)	182	172	... Feb.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	180	170	... 25 March
Sind-Punjab (M. G)	182	172	... Feb.
Do. Do.	180	170	... 25 March
Belatl M. G	190	183	... Feb.
Do.	189	182	... 25 March
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169 Feb.
Do.	...	175	167 25 March
Damangaum Poolgaum MG.	197	189	... Feb.
Nagpur Kamptee	197	189	... 25 March
Akola (M. G.)	195	186	... Feb.
Khamgaum do	194	185	... 25 March
Karania do	202	192	... Feb.
Oomra good staple	...	191	... 25 March
Do.	...	230	223 ... Feb.
Broach M. G.	233	219	210 25 March.
Broach do.	204	194	... 25 May.
Bhownugger M G	201	191	176 do
Do H. G.	...	...	219 do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	204 do.
Westerns			

Shares are steady.

Manekjee Petit Mills	Rs.	1793
Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1252 1-2
Tapty Valley Railway	Rs.	435
Treacher and Co.	Rs.	635

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats:—quiet.
The Manchester Market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 11-2
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66 1-8
Bar Silver	22 5-16

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DICKINS—February 21, at Carlton House, Yercaud, the wife of Edwin Dickins, of a daughter.

WALKER—February 19, at Jubbulpore, C P, the wife of W Stanley Walker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PEPPIN—SPINK—February 18, at Madras, by the Rev R H Stevenson, Senior Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Ronald Bedford Peppin, of Rangoon, to Mabel Irene Spink.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m., Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 11-29m. Low water, 5-37m. 5-28s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

Bombay Club, half yearly meeting, 6 p. m.

Harmston's Circus.

T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught embark on board the battleship Renown.

Second Pianoforte Recital by the Russian Pianist, Felix Sternberg, Masonic Hall, 5-45 p. m.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of Kolhapur, has arrived in Bombay and puts up in a bungalow in Love Lane.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Hiroshima Maru will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 6 a.m. Parcel mail for Japan will be closed at 5 p.m. to-day. Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umvile, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 7th March.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.—In the report of Mr. S. D. Khote's speech delivered by him at Monday's meeting of the Corporation on the question of the recent appointment of the President of the Tribunal of Appeal, published in our issue of Tuesday, Mr. Khote was stated to have said: "I have not the least faith in the sense of fair-mindedness and justice of Government." What Mr. Khote actually said was: "I have not lost all faith in the sense of fair-mindedness and justice of Government."

BURGLARY AT MALABAR HILL.—Mr. Merwanjee N. Wadia has reported to the Police that during Monday night, his bungalow in Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, was entered by some persons by removing an iron bar from a window at the back of the building, and property consisting of a chest of drawers, wearing apparel, gold buttons and a silver watch of the collective value of Rs. 176, stolen from it. The chest of drawers and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 80 were found in the compound the following morning. The burglars then appeared to have entered another bungalow in the same compound in the occupation of Mr. Jehangirji Hormusji and carried away from it gold and silver ornaments and currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 447. The burglars were tracked in the direction of Forjett Street, where the trail was lost.

A PANWALA ASSAULTED.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Sajna Shiva with assaulting Laimahomed Alibux, a panwala. The complainant said that on Tuesday last at about 3 p. m. the accused met him near Watson's Hotel, where he was selling pan. He bought seven puttis from him (complainant) and distributed them among his friends. When he demanded money the accused assaulted him, knocked him down on the ground, and gave him blows with his first on the left side. Meanwhile the policeman came up, arrested the accused, and removed the complainant to the G. T. Hospital, where it was ascertained that one of his left ribs was broken. The accused said that he was under the influence of liquor at the time and did not know what he was doing. The Magistrate sentenced him to two months rigorous imprisonment.

A RUPTURED SPLEEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Walker charged Khema Okera, a Hindu boy aged 16, with causing the death of Ramji, also a Hindu boy aged 15, on the 18th instant. The facts of the case have been reported. Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, said that he had held a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased Ramji on the 19th instant. He found his spleen enlarged six times the normal size, and death was due to its rupture. There were no marks of violence on the body of the deceased. The rupture might have been caused by a very slight blow. The accused stated that the deceased had caught him by his shirt and he had pushed the deceased in order to free himself from him. He had not given him any blow. The Magistrate observed that the Doctor's evidence went to support the statement of the accused. Taking the circumstances into consideration he sentenced him to one day's imprisonment.

THE WILL OF A WEALTHY BHATTIA MILLOWNER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, disposed of a suit on a preliminary point taken by the plaintiffs, Gangabai and others, executors of the will of the late Mr. Gordhundas Sunderdas, a wealthy Bhattia merchant and mill-owner, who died on the 10th October last, against the defendant Lakhmidas Waljee, who had filed a caveat against the grant of probate. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Jamsetjee, and Hiralal, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity argued that the defendant had no interest whatever in the estate of the deceased, and that therefore he was not entitled to maintain the caveat. The learned counsel cited several English authorities in support of his contention.

Mr. Robertson, on the other hand, urged that it was of vital importance to his client to challenge the will, as it purported to affect the constitution of the firm of Messrs. Moeljee Jaitha and Co. He further argued that even the possibility of having an interest was enough to entitle a party to come in and oppose the grant of probate.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, decided the point in favour of the plaintiffs, and held that the defendant was not entitled to maintain the caveat. The caveat was accordingly dismissed with costs.

Mr. Inverarity then asked for the dismissal of the two caveats and for costs of the plaintiffs, including the costs of preparing the briefs for the hearing of this suit.

His Lordship dismissed the two caveats with costs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern: Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	4	6
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Umarkhadi and Dongri	34	29	48
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Kamathipura, Falao and Khumbharwada	60	51	73
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakhmi	24	23	30
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	46	35	63
Parel, Sewri and Sion	10	12	20
Mahim and Worli	14	11	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	26
Total	195	180	284
Total plague deaths to date	245,081	166,843	
Same date last year	147	113	237

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POLICE CONSTABLES RECEIVING A BRIBE.

MR. A. H. A. SIMCOX, first class Magistrate, Khandesh, in September last, convicted Gulsherkhan walad Amarkhan and another police constable of taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act, and sentenced them each to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10 under section 161 of the Penal Code, and each three months' rigorous imprisonment under section 221, the sentences to be consecutive. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. The convictions and sentences were confirmed on appeal to Mr. DeSouza, Sessions Judge of Khandesh. Mr. S. R. Bakhle (for the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare) appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused were convicted of taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act and intentional omission to apprehend on the part of public servant bound to apprehend offences under sections 161 and 221 of the Penal Code. It was not disputed that, on the night of the 9th March last, there was an alarm of housebreaking near the Navapur section on which the railway police gave chase to the supposed burglars and succeeded in arresting two of them, Mahadya and Pooiya, who were tried and convicted. It further appeared that the latter, on their arrest, implicated six persons as their accomplices in the hearing of the appellants, who were constables engaged in conducting the investigation. It was proved that those six persons were never arrested, nor was any action taken against them, notwithstanding the information given by the two accomplices. The case for the Crown was that the appellants, on a promise of illegal gratification, refrained from arresting them, and that they actually received the gratification some time after. Of the six persons implicated, three deposed that the two appellants went to their village of Wahi, and demanded from them to know why they had run away, and threatened to have them and their families disgraced unless they paid them some money as a fine. They pleaded poverty, but eventually it was agreed that they should pay Rs. 1-9-0 apiece, whereupon the appellants consented to take no further action against them. The money was alleged to have been paid about two months after, one of the men having raised it by selling his bullock. The Sessions Judge, in his finding, said that, after carefully perusing the record and patiently listening to the arguments of the pleader for the appellants he was unable to say that the magistrate of the court below was wrong in appreciating the evidence. In coming to this conclusion, he was influenced by a consideration of the long interval that had elapsed when the witnesses gave their evidence as well as by the well-known truthfulness of the Bhil character, incapable of concocting or sustaining an elaborate conspiracy. It must be admitted that although the lay mind shrinks from regarding these victims of bullying and oppression as abetting the offence, yet in the eye of the law, they are abettors, and their evidence requires to be corroborated. To the mind of the Sessions Judge, there was sufficient corroborative evidence on the record.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the whole case, rejected the application for a revision of the convictions and sentences.

A THAKORE'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty delivered at the High Court yesterday the judgment of himself and of Mr. Justice Starling in an appeal filed by Thakore Fatehsingji Dipsingji of Kanjari, and Rewabai, against a decision of the first-class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who dismissed the suit brought by the appellants against Bomonji Ardaslr Dalal of Broach, Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. L. A. Sha, appeared for the appellants, and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Branson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. R. B. Paymaster, appeared for the respondent Mr. Dalal.

Mr. Justice Batty, in delivering judgment, said that one Dipsingji, the Thakore of Kanjari, in the Panch Mahals, died on the 7th August 1877, leaving him surviving the plaintiff Fatehsingji, who was born in December 1874. The Panch Mahals had been ceded by Scindhia to the British Government in 1861, but by Act 15 of 1874, Act 20 of 1864, the Bombay Minors' Act, had been declared not to be applicable to that district. On the 29th August 1877, the Government of Bombay sanctioned the attachment of all the property of the plaintiff's deceased father, and appointed Mr. Wilson, Extra Assistant Collector of the Panch Mahals, to manage the estate during the minority of the heir, and from that time the plaintiff's estate was under the management of the Collector of the Panch Mahals for the time being. His Lordship, after reviewing the facts and the law, dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 26TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure still continues to decrease, the fall being brisk to rapid in several places. It is about normal everywhere except in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana, where it is slightly below.

Winds are variable in direction and moderate to light in force.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 7° to 10° in excess of normal at Sirsa, Delhi Jhansi, Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bhavnagar and Surat and the minimum from 6° to 10° in the Punjab and at Jhansi, Kprachi Ajmere, Aurangabad and Nagapatam. The maximum varied from 80° at Lahore to 102° at Surat and the minimum from 54° at Cawnpore to 79° at Nagapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Rajputana and at Agra, Allahadad, Jacobabad, Jamnagar, Belgaum, Goa, Malegaon, Bijapur, Mangalore, Masulipatam and at Jask. Humidity has increased considerably at Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Jamnagar and Rajkot.

Rain.—None recorded anywhere.

Pressure being abnormally low in Upper Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces, the weather to the north of Latitude 25° is in an unsettled condition and will remain more or less cloudy.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th February.

1. The Corps will parade to march into Camp on Saturday the 28th instant as follows:—

No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 4-20 p.m. and proceed by train from Church Gate to Grant Road Station.

No. 2 Company at Grant Road Station at 4-35 p.m. on arrival of No. 1 Company the Corps will march to Mahalaxmi Fort.

Dress—Drill order with arms, puttles to be worn. Field Service Cap to be carried in hand.

2. There will be Divine Service at Mahaluxmi on Sunday next as follows:—

Wesleyans Non-conformists at 10-15 a.m.
Church of England, at 11 a.m.
Dress—Full Dress, side arms only. Putties not to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, A. V. B.

NOTICE.

There will be a Smoking Concert on Saturday the 28th instant. (First night in Camp).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL H. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th February.

1. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 28th instant, at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki. Puttles, leather chin straps and helmet buttons to be worn.

Trains leave Church Gate Station at 3-5 and 5-6 p.m. (Bombay Time) and return from Santa Cruz at 7-35 and 10-25 p.m. (Bombay Time). Dinner will be provided at the Camp about 7-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) for Members of A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. Companies who attend the parade. Cadet Companies will travel to Santa Cruz by the 3-5 p.m. train and return by the 7-35 p.m. train. Members of the adult Companies who intend to remain for dinner on Saturday are particularly requested to notify such intention to Head-Quarters, to-day (Friday) the 27th inst.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 4924 Cyclist V Dwyer E Company from 25th February to 31st March 1903.

3. The following promotion will take effect in A Company from this date:—No. 4398 Lce-Corpl H Williams to be Corpl to complete establishment.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No. 5537 Vcl J De Costa.

5. It is notified for information that the Head-quarters Office, Carmac Road, is temporarily closed and is now open at Camp Santa Cruz where all communications should be addressed up to the 7th March 1903.

6. The enrolments of Volunteers F Flemming and J Richardson, F Coy, are cancelled.

By Order,
P. H.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1903.

THE FUTURE OF BERAR.

THE inhabitants of Amraoti—we do not know how many—have addressed the Government of India on the subject of the administrative future of Berar. They ask that the unity of the province and its separate administrative and financial existence be allowed to remain as at present, and that, at any rate, the partition of the province and handing over the administration of some districts to the Bombay Presidency and of others to the Central Provinces be not sanctioned. With the latter request we have sympathy; with the former none. An unique opportunity has now arrived for making adequate arrangements for the government of Berar, and it should not be let slip. We can well understand a conservative people desiring to be spared all change; but now that it is possible to effect an improvement, Government would be culpable if it failed to introduce it. The intentions of Government in this respect have not been officially made known. The probability is that they have not been fully formulated, and due weight will doubtless be given to the representation of the memorialists. Three alternatives have been discussed: handing over the administration of the province to the Government of Bombay, and its amalgamation with this Presidency; handing it over to the Central Provinces and dividing it between the two, giving the Districts of Amraoti, Wun, and Ellichpur to the Central Provinces; and those of Akola, Basim, and Buldana to Bombay. The memorialists submit the suggestion of retaining the civil administration of the province as it is in all its essential features, making such alterations as the changed circumstances would require. The three tailors of Tooley-street presumed on one occasion to style themselves "We the people of England." We are not aware what proportion of the educated people of Amraoti the memorial is supposed to represent. The copy we have received is franked by one influential name. Presumably there are many others, and they submit that the interests, conveniences, and the future advance of the people of the province will be far better promoted by the adoption of the fourth course than by any of the others. We can understand the objection to being swallowed up by a larger and more important province, and the disinclination to resign all claim to a separate existence, though the grounds on which they base that claim are not altogether beyond dispute.

The memorialists claim that the great progress the province has made during the last fifty years in material prosperity and intellectual advancement is in no small measure due to the independence of its administration. It has, or they think it has, enjoyed immunity from the disturbing influence of the competition of rival provinces, each striving to attract the favour and secure the countenance of the head of the Government—because it is the only territory under the control of the Resident. Then they make much of the close contact of the Commissioner, who in some respects exercises the powers of a Chief Commissioner with the districts in his charge, the intimacy of the district officers and their assistants with the people, "which was brought about by the financial and administrative isolation of the province, and the consciousness of those officers that their lot was cast among the people, contributed to create a feeling of interest and a knowledge of the needs and requirements of the inhabitants, such as is seldom met with elsewhere." But, say the memorialists, utterly without justification, these advantages will disappear if Berar is amalgamated with a large territory like the Bombay Presidency or the Central Provinces, and the officers serving in it drawn from the different portions of the Presidency will spend only a short period there. If the province were handed over to the Bombay Presidency it might count upon a separate Commissioner of its own, and officials as capable, if not more capable, than it has to-day. But we gather from the memorial that transfer to the Central Provinces would be preferable to the memorialists. They care nothing for the prospects of representative Government which incorporation with Bombay would imply. The administrative machinery of Berar is in many respects similar to that of the Central Provinces, though its land tenures, village system, the principles of Hindu law held applicable to it, its whole educational organisation and ideals are different. On the other hand, though the prevailing land tenure in most of the districts in Berar is like that of the Bombay Presidency based on the Rayatwari system, the Izara tenure which prevails in the greater part of the Wun district is unlike anything which prevails in Bombay. Even in regard to the property held on the Rayatwari tenure, they point out, there exists in Berar the right of pre-emption, which finds no counterpart in Bombay.

As the traditions of Berar differ in various important respects from those of either the Bombay Presidency or the Central Provinces, the memorialists fear that if their province be amalgamated with either there is considerable risk that those traditions may not receive the recognition that is due to them. They fear, but without reason, that an amalgamation might produce a disregard of their interests and be detrimental to their needs and requirements. If it could be pointed out to them that by amalgamation with either province any appreciable saving in expenditure could be effected they would offer no objection. Figures can be made to prove anything, and it would be quite simple to demonstrate that economy would be secured either way. But that the good of the greatest number would be secured by the transfer of the whole province of Berar to the Bombay Presidency admits of no shadow of doubt. We are not quite sure whether it would not be conducive to the better government both of the Berars and of Sind if the latter were not transferred to the Punjab and the former handed over to Bombay by way of compensation. Berar undoubtedly requires very close attention, and as the memorial urges it is both to the advantage of Government and people that the resources of that province, which in many respects are of a high order, should be properly developed. For that purpose it is considered absolutely indispensable that an officer of the position of a Commissioner should be located in the province. It goes without saying that a province or division with an area of 17,710 square miles and yielding a revenue of seventy-five lakhs of rupees—an amount which will be substantially increased when the revision survey rates come into force—would be given a Commissioner. All the same, by including the province or division in the presidency of Bombay it would be possible to effect substantial economies. It would not be necessary, perhaps, either to give Berar a separate Judicial Commissioner or a separate Director of Public Instruction. Other reduction in expenditure might reasonably be anticipated, and we hope that in the interests both of this Presidency and Berar that the prayer of the memorial be not granted, but that the province and its administration may be transferad in its entirety to Bombay.

THE IRISH LAND PROBLEM.

SINCE the Act of Union there has been no portent more favourable for peace in Ireland than the conference between representatives of landlords and tenants which was held in Dublin at the beginning of this year. The conclusions of the Conference represent a solution of the agrarian problem which is at the bottom of all Irish discontent, and the Government have now an opportunity that has never before been presented to a British Ministry. Whether the Land War in Ireland is to cease entirely or to be renewed with greater bitterness depends upon the Bill which Mr. Wyndham will introduce this session. Apparently the Irish Party are hopeful that the Chief Secretary will take the fullest advantage of the situation to propose a generous measure. The course of the debate on Mr. Redmond's amendment to the address indicates, indeed, that the Government and the Irish leaders understand each other, and the abstention of the Nationalists from the division on the Army Scheme plainly shows their anxiety not to inconvenience the Cabinet and not to endanger the passing of the Land Act on which so much will depend. Mr. Redmond urged that the proposals of the Land Conference should be adopted to their fullest extent. There are already seventy thousand farmers in Ireland who have acquired the ownership of their holdings from the landlords under the legislation already in operation. Landlords and tenants now agree that the only satisfactory settlement of the agrarian question lies in a general extension of peasant proprietorship by voluntary arrangement between the present owners and occupiers. To that proposal itself the British public can raise no objection; it is a matter that concerns Ireland alone. But the British public are directly interested in finding the means to enable landlords and tenants in Ireland to compose their affairs. The price to be paid to the owners by the occupiers is to be guaranteed by the State and the amount payable by the tenants is to be spread over a series of years. The Conference proposals in their financial aspect mean a grant of fifty-two millions from the British Exchequer and a loan of another hundred millions. That of itself need not frighten the patient tax-payer in England; he has paid much more for things which are far less desirable than a pacified Ireland, and if in consideration of an expenditure of 52 millions peace and contentment give place to disturbance and disloyalty in the Sister Isle the result will not have cost too much. Moreover, it is to be remembered that the grant for this purpose would be no gift to Ireland. A Royal Commission acknowledged that every year that country is taxed out of proportion to the rest of the United Kingdom to the extent of several millions. The sum requisite to carry out the proposals of the Land Conference would, therefore, represent but the return of portion of the many millions inequitably taken from Ireland. As to the solution of their difficulties arrived at by owners and cultivators there are those who think that peasant proprietorship alone will not entirely smooth the path of the tiller of the soil. Sir Antony Macdonnell, to whom credit for the framing of the promised Land Bill is largely given, on the strength of his Indian experience believes that the peasant requires to be protected against himself. In India, at any rate, we have seen the need for putting restrictions on the cultivator to prevent him bartering away his rights to his ultimate undoing. The Irish peasant has, however, never been accused of extravagance; perhaps more than anything else landlordism and its exactions have taught him the meaning of thrift. And while it may be advisable to protect him hereafter by legislation against the possible alienation of his land, the whole history of land agitation in Ireland indicates that when once he gets possession of his holding as an owner nothing will ever induce him to give it up.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE death rate of the city during the past week exhibits another serious increase. Apart from the presence of plague, small-pox, and measles the health of the city may be considered fairly good or at any rate not worse than is normal for Bombay. Last week there was a total mortality of 1,854 and the death rate was no less than 124·23. On the other hand the birth rate was remarkably low amounting only to 16 per thousand per annum. The past week strangely enough appears to have been a particularly unhealthy period as far as the past five years have been concerned quite apart from plague and other epidemic diseases. Thus last year during the corresponding week the mortality rate was as high as 110 although the number of plague deaths was considerably less, and the average death rate for the past five years amounts to no less than 130·92, although the average number of plague deaths is more than 200 less than the number recorded last week. Apart from plague, then, the health of the city is not so bad as would appear at the first glance. This, however, is not at all consoling when the huge plague mortality is remembered. Last week's plague returns largely outnumber those previously returned for this particular week. Last year, for instance, there were 701 deaths, and the mean of the returns made in the corresponding weeks of the past five years is only 823. The plague mortality alone gives a death rate of over 70 per thousand per annum, and the ravages that the disease is causing in various parts of the native town grow still more serious. The death rate per thousand per annum amounted to 100 from plague alone in C ward during last week. In E ward the figure was 81·8. In some of the districts the figures were still more serious. There were 80 plague deaths in Kamathipura—equivalent to a total mortality rate of over 140 per thousand per annum. In Byculla 82 deaths occurred, but the disease there is not quite so virulent when the size of the population is taken into account. The small-pox epidemic is also showing signs of increasing virulence. Last week the number of deaths recorded advanced to 74, and there were again as many as 60 deaths from measles. The only fact for which the city has any cause to congratulate itself is the continued low mortality in respect of fevers and respiratory diseases. Fevers of all kinds were only responsible for about 70 deaths as against over 200 last year. Phthisis is less virulent, and the figures relating to general diseases of the lungs were 50 less than last year and practically 100 less than the five years' mean for the corresponding weeks. In view of the recent cold weather this is rather surprising. Some phenomenally high death rates were returned from the individual districts of the native town. The European community suffered 8 deaths equivalent to a rate of 33 per thousand per annum.

A HANDY BOOK FOR ENGINEER OFFICERS.

CAPTAIN W. SCHARLIEB, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, who is already the author of two handy works of reference for military officers, entitled "Precis of the Tactics of the Drill Books" and "Precis of Military Sketching," respectively, has just completed a third work entitled "A Precis of Military Engineering". It is designed to present in the most compact and portable form the notes and memoranda necessary to the study of its subject. Captain Scharlieb in a preface to this work remarks: "The 'Manual of Military Engineering' is reprinted from time to time; that of 1901 is said to be out of print, and a new issue will probably be made before long, but, in the hope and belief that the authorities will not materially alter the arrangement of a work so familiar to all officers, the subject matter of these pages has been arranged on the basis of the 'M. M. E.' of 1901, but has been brought up to date from the 'Instruction in Military Engineering' of 1902-3." It is good practice for officers to draw for themselves such illustrations as they require, for which purpose blank pages have been inserted at the end of the book.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy paid a return visit to His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir at Hastings House, Alipore, on Tuesday.

THERE will be a State evening party at Government House, Calcutta, on the 2nd March.

COLONEL the Hon. E. O. Baring, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, proceeds to Meerut this week on short leave for the Polo Tournament.

THE Chaplain of Colaba has received from His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, through Colonel Bingham, the sum of one hundred rupees towards the Afghan Memorial Church completion and improvement fund.

THE Madras Tenancy Bill having hung fire for nearly five years after having been introduced into the Legislative Council, will now be definitely withdrawn from the list of business before the Council. The last we heard of the measure was when it was referred to a Select Committee at Ootacamund on the 13th June, 1898. Presumably another measure will be substituted for it.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 24th was 1,854, giving a death-rate of 124·23 per annum per thousand as against 109·53 the corresponding period of last year, and 130·92 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 73 died from fevers; 1,054, plague; 74, small-pox; 60, measles; 0, cholera; 7, leprosy; 64, phthisis; 78, diseases of the nervous system; 176, affections of the respiratory organs; 41, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 42, still-born; 106, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 71; Brahmin, 78; Lingaet, 15; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 1,016; Hindu low caste, 172; Musalman, 362; Parsee, 47; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 63; Eurasian, 7; European, 8; Negro-African, 4; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 0; The total number of births was 252 as against 269 the corresponding period of last year, and 214 the average over the past five years.

A SCHEME is on foot for the acquisition by the Calcutta Port Commissioners of the land and buildings within the compound of the Engineering College at Sibpur. This would give a length of foreshore of about 1,000 yards and the land available would afford ample space for timber-yards, which are much needed in the port of Calcutta with its evergrowing trade. The matter is so far in the stage of consideration only, as no definite plans have yet been worked out; but the project is one which should certainly command the support of Government when it has been advanced a step further. The College has done excellent work in its time, but the site is an unhealthy one with its malarious surroundings during the rains and the autumn months. The physique of the students suffers in consequence, and yet there is every reason that they should be sent out into the world well-equipped with bodily strength. There is a proposal that a new College should be built at Ranchi, where the climate is good for nearly the whole year round, and where a fine site could be secured at nominal expense. The Port Commissioners would probably be prepared, in return for the grant of the Sibpur College and grounds, to undertake the cost of erecting new buildings at Ranchi. A bargain of this kind has everything to recommend it, and should command official approval, if ever it is put forward in practical shape. As the commercial community of Calcutta well know the Port Commissioners have great difficulty now in getting any land on the Calcutta side of the Hooghly, and they must of necessity look across the river and see what can be obtained there. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway have shown the way by their acquisition of the foreshore at Shalimar, and the Sibpur College stands just below. The railway passes near by, and a siding could easily be run into the grounds. The project, the "Pioneer" thinks, has features of its own that point to material advantages to the trade of Calcutta, and it is to be hoped that it will be pushed along without any undue delay.

CRIMES OF THE ALIEN.

TRICKS OF THE MOST NOTORIOUS LONDON THIEVES.

(BY B. FLETCHER ROBINSON.)

THE alien criminal in London has small resemblance to the thief of home manufacture. He loves to take his ease in his little restaurant, rarely visiting the public-houses; it is seldom that he is a drunkard—a fact which adds tenfold to his chances of success. Above all, he develops a capacity for crime, a cunning, a forethought, and an imagination that are utterly beyond the powers of even the most astute of British burglars.

Personal dangers he avoids. Only in gangs of overwhelming strength does he show fight. But in his methods of ingenious law-breaking he is extraordinarily efficient.

Every week, as the records of the police courts openly proclaim, the alien criminals grow more numerous. Every week our detectives are faced with new organisations and fresh schemes that are hatched among the immigrants that have arrived from overseas.

Our detectives have no information to aid them in the work of checking and discovering these malefactors. Every London thief of distinction is known, his movements are watched; even his methods of work are tabulated. But the most expert of alien criminals, who may have acquired a European reputation and, in his time, visited half a dozen Continental prisons, arrives in the metropolis unmarked and unsuspected. He sinks into the bewildering mass of his countrymen that have appropriated great section of London, and until he is caught red-handed there is nothing to direct the attention of the police to him and his subtle preparation.

For examples of the ingenuity of the foreigner, writes Mr B. Fletcher Robinson in the "Daily Express," let me give you some stories that I heard in recent walks through alien slumland. They are all absolutely true.

GERMAN PLUCKS GERMAN.

There is an old saying that "hawks dinna peck out hawks' een." But what is true in Scotland does not apply to Poles, Germans, and Russian Jews. They will plunder their countrymen with a fine impartiality, though now and again justice comes by the dagger-stab driven home in the shadows of an ally.

Not long ago there landed at the docks a German with visions of rich tips in an English restaurant. He spoke no English; but what then? There were many such. While staring around him, our worthy Hermann—for so let us call him—espied a well-dressed fellow-countryman, with whom he entered into friendly parley. He informed him that he had thirty shillings in cash, and when the stranger promised to get him a place as waiter at fifteen shillings a week all found he readily agreed to hand over his capital in return.

Curiously enough, a well dressed German appeared at a Soho lodging-house some two hours later with a story of a rich friend wanting rooms. His friend would pay £4 a week, he said; and the landlady smiled her sweet contentment. "But I shall vant two pounds for der introduction," he added. That was easily arranged; and he disappeared to fetch his "rich friend."

Poor Hermann was the plutocrat in question. He arrived in a hansom with the pleasant stranger. On the doorstep the latter received Hermann's thirty shillings and inside the landlady slipped two sovereigns into his hand. Whereupon he bowed, smiled, and vanished.

ALAS, POOR HERMANN!

Hermann was conducted into the best room in the house wondering greatly at the attentions bestowed upon him. When alone, he pulled out his old dress suit and a clean dicky, arrayed himself, and descended into the kitchen.

"The furrin gent" as made a mistake," said the cook. And Hermann, protesting Teutonically, was led back into the dining room. Even there he was not left in peace. They politely edged him away from the sideboard, where he was polishing the plates, and sat him down at the head of the table.

"Mein Gott," said Hermann in his own tongue; "but these English are a brave, a noble, a generous nation!

But next to him there presently plumped a German frau, also a lodger, to whom Hermann at once turned, eager to sing his song of jubilation in a sympathetic ear. Alas for poor Hermann! In another minute the mystery had been explained, and he was shot out into the street!

The foreign tricksters who prepare and carry out such schemes have no mercy, no regret in their twisted natures. Let me give two further examples of their cruelty. It is common enough to find them pushing an acquaintance with those of their countrymen who seem the most respectable that they may learn the names and addresses of their friends abroad. They then despatch piteous appeals, stating that Hans or Jacob has fallen into trouble with the English police, and that unless £5 is forwarded to a given address the unfortunate young man will be imprisoned for life in one of the frightful dungeons which the brutal British call prisons. Often enough the money is sent to the address, where of course the sharper is waiting to carry it away rejoicing.

A COWARDLY THEFT.

Again, many of the women who lead their wretched lives among the bullies of Soho have been the victims of a clever gang which is still at large. A poor girl is met in the street by a German, who loudly declares that she has stolen his purse. She protests her innocence and in the midst of the turmoil the smart confederate lounges by.

"Here is a shentleman who vill decide dot which is rigat," cries the German. The girl produces her purse and the confederate examines it listening the while to the Germans imaginary description of the contents. "You have made a mistake, mein Herr," he says. "This purse is not yours, it is undoubtedly this lady's." Whereupon he hands it back, and the group disperses. But when the poor girl comes to open it, she finds that all the money has been taken, and discs of base metal have been substituted!

One of my detective friends amazed me the other night by a fierce denunciation of the technical schools of the Continent.

"They are the curse of England," he protested.

"And why?"

"The criminals they send us nowadays are scientific experts. Look at their bank-note forgeries, look at their burglaries! Do you remember the post office safe robbery in Percy-street?"

"Only vaguely. What happened?"

"Why, it was the smartest thing ever known. It has been discovered that the flame of a blow-pipe fed with oxygen and ordinary gas will cut metal as if it were butter. There have been lectures on it in the German Universities within the year. A gang of Germans came over, bought the proper appliances and started off to rob this safe. They fixed one India rubber tube to the gas bracket and another to a cylinder of compressed oxygen which they had with them. The flame of the blow-pipe cut right through the metal round the lock, and the door fell open.

"When the post office people came in the morning they couldn't imagine what on earth had happened to the safe. It would have taken days to drill the part out, and here was the solid steel carved through in a few hours."

I heard many other stories in my wanderings—stories of bicycle thieves working in gangs, of false agents obtaining commissions on bogus orders, of gangs that levy blackmail on tradesmen under the threat of breaking their windows. And the criminals were all aliens, and the records of the police are there to prove the facts.

We are a long-suffering country. But there would be rough justice done to us if we were prosecuted by the nations of Europe for "harbouring thieves."

Not that the nations desire so to do. The burglar, Anarchist, thief, and swindler is advised to seek England by his own police, who are anxious to get rid of so dangerous a compatriot. We take him without question, and we pay for his board and lodging in ours gaols, just as we admit the diseased alien to nourish him in our hospitals and the starving alien to feed him in our workhouses, or to leave him in the crowded slums, working at prices that fill our streets with British unemployed. We are, as Mr. Dooley would say, "a gr-reat nation."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR ENDED.

DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC SEND OFF.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Mr. Chamberlain sailed for England yesterday evening. He was bidden an enthusiastic farewell.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

CONSIDERATION SUSPENDED.

NEW PROPOSALS TO BE FRAMED.

M. Delcasse has requested the Foreign Affairs Committee to suspend consideration of the Siamese Treaty, the Governor of Indo-China having prepared a scheme which will require previous negotiations with Siam. This statement is interpreted to mean that M. Delcasse is abandoning the ratification of the Treaty in favour of a new one prepared by the Governor of Indo-China who is known to support the Colonial Group's views.

THE PHILIPPINES CURRENCY BILL.

The Washington House of Assembly has passed the Philippines Currency Bill, recently alluded to without Mr. Patterson's amendment.

The Senate agreed to the Bill as it passed the House.

CAPE COLONY AND ALIENS.

ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

BAD FOR SHIPPING COMPANIES.

The enforcement of the Alien Act in Cape Colony, especially regarding coolies, is stricter. At present there are 1,270 Asiatics at Table Bay. All will have to return at the expense of the Shipping Companies, except a few who have been indentured.

THE NEW FLAGSHIP FOR THE INDIAN STATION.

The "Morning Post" announces that the statement that the Hyacinth is to be the Flagship for the Indian Station is confirmed.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

POWERS AND THE BALKAN STATES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The Russian and Austrian Governments in publishing the Reform Scheme warn the Balkan States that they cannot count on further assistance if they attempt forcibly to solve the Macedonian question.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

MORE TROOPS DESPATCHED.

The remainder of the Infantry Regiment and a Mountain Battery have left Aden for Dthala.

ARMY REFORM IN GREECE.

The Greek Minister for War has introduced in the Chamber a Bill remodelling the Army and excluding the Crown Prince from the post of Commander-in-Chief.

THE IRISH LAND PROBLEM.

THE SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION.

PROSPECTS OF A GENEROUS MEASURE.

Mr. John Redmond moved an amendment yesterday to the Address, urging the fullest adoption of the Land Conference's Report mentioned on the 5th January, which advocated a system of peasant proprietors as the only solution of the Land Problem. He and his friends, he said, hoped and believed that the Government was framing a great measure of justice and appeasement for Ireland.

Mr. Wyndham said that he considered Mr. Redmond's speech conveyed hopeful portents. The value of the Conference's Report, he remarked, could not be over-estimated, though he declined to place the official imprimatur thereon.

Mr. Morley urged the adoption of the Conference's proposals which would involve a grant of fifty-two millions and a loan of one hundred millions.

The amendment was withdrawn.

FRANCE AND ABYSSINIA.

KING MENELIK AND THE FRENCH MINISTER.

THE ADDIS-ABEBA RAILWAY CONCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 25.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables as follows under date London, 25th February :—

French opinion is showing itself disturbed by King Menelik's apparent preference for the English over the French. M. Lagarde, the French minister, is freely criticised. A French message from Jibutil contradicts the report that the railway line from Addis-Abeba to the Nile joining the Abyssinian capital with the Cape to Cairo line has been given to Anglo-American enterprise and asserts that the concession has been granted to a French company.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

Orders have been issued for the despatch from Calcutta to Aden of a well trained elephant with howdah and trappings as a present from the Home Government to King Menelik of Abyssinia.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

Twenty-seven thousand plague deaths took place in India last week. The principal increase is in the Punjab which had four thousand deaths, but the disease continues worst in the Bombay Presidency where ten thousand deaths occurred.

THE NUMBER ON FAMINE RELIEF.

The numbers under famine relief in the Central Provinces continue to increase, and have now reached 34,000.

THE QUARREL FOR TEA CUPS.

LADY COX'S EVIDENCE.

CASE DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 26.

The case against Mr. Ramkrishna, of Messrs. Morgan and Balkrishna, by Lady Cox with insulting to a breach of the peace came before Major Leslie, the Cantonment Magistrate, to-day. The court was crowded.

Mr. Brewin appeared for Lady Cox; and Messrs. Wadia and Gadgil, barristers, assisted by Mr. Ghaswalla, pleader, appeared for Mr. Ramkrishna.

Lady Cox deposed on oath that she went to the shop on the evening of the 13th instant and remembered seeing Messrs. Eaton and Muncherjee. She asked for paper and pencil and wrote out for five lots. Mr. Eaton asked if he should buy for her. She said it would not be necessary, as she intended to be present the next day. Next day she arrived late, and was met by Mr Muncherjee. He said "You are late. The things are sold—the doylies to Mrs Elliot and the cups to Mr Ramkrishna." She went to the auction room and found that the lot in which she was interested had been sold. She picked up two cups out of the three, and went to Mr. Ramkrishna as she wished to know to whom the cups were sold. She asked Mr Ramkrishna who bought the cups. He replied that he bought them. Lady Cox replied then in that case she will take them away as he knew that she wanted them, and was willing to pay as much or more than he gave. To this Mr. Ramkrishna replied, by stepping up very quickly, she will do nothing of the sort. He would not let her take them away, and while speaking snatched them away. The moment he had them in his hand he said he had an offer from a lady for as much as Rs. 75. She said it was rather hard to believe. She asked Mr. Ramkrishna to give the name of the lady that she will write to her and ask her, and as she was leaving the room Mr. Ramkrishna said he bought them for four annas. Immediately she left the room. Lady Cox explained to the Court how she was holding the cups. One of those cups forming the subject of the dispute, she said, had since been given to her by Mrs. Beaman.

To the Court: Lady Cox said in taking the cups from her Mr, Ramkrishna might have touched her. She had her hands all over the cups.

Cross-examined by Mr Wadia Lady Cox said that this took place shortly after one o'clock. She had not made any complaint as she had not made up her mind what to do, until she received a very insolent letter from Mr. Ramkrishna on Tuesday morning. That letter had particular reference to the incidents of Saturday evening as also of the same morning. (The letter was put in.) When she went to the auction rooms at one o'clock she was distinctly under the impression that Mr. Ramkrishna had bought the cups for the firm.

In reply to further questions Lady Cox said the lady mentioned was Mrs. Beaman. She had one cup from her. She asked Mrs. Beaman distinctly if she had bought them for Rs. 75. Mrs. Beaman told she had been under no contract to purchase the cups. Lady Cox told her if he had bought any china she might send to her for a look. She had no knowledge of the fact until she went on the 16th. She did not see Ramkrishna in the shop on the evening of the 13th. She had dealings with that firm for nearly fifteen years. Mr. Ramkrishna was never insolent. There were certain number of persons present at the time. Captain Laing was near, and Captain Viney was in the room.

Captain Laing, examined, said that he was present at Major Mardall's sale on the 14th instant. He saw Lady Cox in possession of some articles which he recognised as cups. He heard some dispute going on. He saw the accused snatched the cups from Lady Cox's hand. The lady expostulated with him. Both seemed to be greatly excited. He could not remember what was said.

Mr. Ramkrishna, examined, denied snatching the cups from Lady Cox's hand. He did not take them out of her hands at any time. He was present in the shop on the occasion stated. Lady Cox came to him with the china in her hand, and said "You have purchased this." Mr. Ramkrishna said he did but not for himself, but for another lady. The books showed that they were in Mr. Ramkrishna's name, and Lady Cox was, therefore, going to take them away. Mr. Ramkrishna said he was very sorry to disoblige her, and did not give her delivery. Lady Cox, therefore, got quite angry, placed the China on the table, and said "You will know the result by this evening."

The Court asked: Do you say that this is a deliberate false charge and that false evidence had been given against you?

Accused: It seems so.

Mr. Brewin said he did not propose calling further witnesses unless the Court wished it.

Captain Viney, examined, said he remembered the incident which upset some of those to witnessed it.

The Court charged the accused under Section 352, Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Brewin asked that a charge might also be framed under Section 504.

Mr Wadia asked for an adjournment for a quarter of an hour.

On the court reassembling Mr. Wadia, on behalf of Mr. Ramkrishna, read out a written apology, and said he accepted Lady Cox's statements without any reservation, and, also said that Mr Ramkrishna never intended to show any rudeness, and regretted of his conduct to Lady Cox.

The Magistrate accordingly dismissed both cases.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. TILAK.

The case against Mr. Tilak came on again before Mr. Clements to-day. Mr. Kelkar appeared for Mr. Tilak. Mr. Gokhale, who appeared for Kharpade, who had been cited as a witness to-day, stated that Kharpade was still sick. The Magistrate had first granted four days in which to produce a medical certificate, but, Mr. Strangman objecting, the Magistrate decided to issue a warrant. As regards Kumbhojkar a commission was directed to issue for his examination at Kolhapur, but Mr. Strangman, representing that if re-summoned he would personally appear in court, a summons was issued for his appearance on the 16th March.

A question was raised regarding the procedure of examining witnesses by commission on written interrogatories to be supplied in advance.

Mr Kelkar argued against this, and afterwards both parties decided that there should be no compulsion, as Mr. Tilak is going to be present at the different commissions. As regards the Aurungabad witnesses a commission was granted for all except two witnesses, for Tai Maharaj in her statements before the Police Magistrate said they were available. It was decided to grant Mr. Tilak's application for summons being issued to Mr. Page to attend in court on the 16th March.

The case was then adjourned.

R BBERY OF LETTERS FROM THE POONA POST OFFICE.

Laximon Witoo, a packer in the General Post Office, Poona, was placed before Mr Carvalho, charged with stealing letters from the Post Office, Poona. Several witnesses were examined, who testified to the letters being found in the pocket of the accused. Letters had been posted by Lieutenant Rice 17th Bombay Infantry, Sister Emily Mary, and the teachers of the St Mary's School. Two letters were also produced said to have been found in accused's house, one addressed to Mr. Walter Proctor and the other to Mr. Kupuswamy Mudliar.

The evidence of Lieutenant Rice and of Lieutenant Tunnand who sent the letter to Mr. Mudliar will be taken on Monday next.

The Postmaster watched the case on behalf of the Post Office.

The Magistrate, after recording the evidence, remanded the case

His Highness The Nizam did not leave Bombay for Hyderabad last night as previously arranged.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

Mr. M. C. Muirhead, from Bombay, has been appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, vice Mr. French proceeding on twelve months' furlough.

Messrs. F. E. Godfrey and A. J. Fox, Examiners, Public Works Accounts, are permitted to retire.

Mr. Fern, Registrar, Public Works Department, Government of India, has been granted two years' leave, Mr. A. Duggar officiating.

A SHOOTING TRIP IN THE MYSORE JUNGLES.

BANGLORE, FEBRUARY 25.

Lord Crewe and Mr. Willoughby Pemberton, who are the guests of Sir Donald Robertson at the Bangalore Residency, leave to-morrow morning on a shooting trip in the Tarekere jungles of Mysore, for which arrangements have been made by Mr. Sparkes, the Deputy Commissioner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

Lieutenant Todd, 1st East Yorkshires, officiates as Superintendent of Gymnasia, Secunderabad, vice Hollins on leave.

The following appointments, on the 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteers are made with effect from the 23rd January:—Arthur Gascoigne Scott, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Pechey, promoted. William Stuart Fraser, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Durndford, promoted. James Adolphus Clayton, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Reynolds, promoted.

Captain Charles Collins, Supernumerary List, 2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the East Indian Railway Volunteers with effect from 4th December.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE KARLI CAVES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Bombay at half past 10 o'clock yesterday morning by a special train from the Victoria Terminus and proceeded on a visit to the Karli Caves near Lanauli. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Bingham, Major Beevor, Colonel Weston-Jarvis, and Captain the Hon. Beresford Greville and Captain Crawford, Aides-de-Camp to H. E. Lord Northcote. Red cloth was spread from the booking hall to platform No. 3, where the special train was drawn up ready for the royal party. The railway police under Mr. Superintendent Foard and the Stationmaster with his assistants made excellent arrangements for the departure which was very private and the platform was kept clear of all outsiders. Their Royal Highnesses and the staff arrived at the station at 10-30 and immediately proceeded to the train, and having taken their seats in the royal saloon the special steamed out of the station. Lieutenant Colonel Owen, Military Secretary to Lord Northcote, was present at the station and saw the party off. The special train conveying their Royal Highnesses reached the Karli station at 1-30 p. m. After visiting the caves the party returned to Karli station at 4-30 p. m. and returned to Bombay at half past 9 o'clock last night Their Royal Highnesses had dinner at Parel station on the return journey.

After visiting the School of Art on Wednesday H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by her Excellency Lady Northcote, Mrs. Lesie, and Major Beatson, I.M.S., visited the Cama and Allbless Hospitals. They were conducted through the wards by Miss Benson, M. D., the First Physician. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught took kind notice of the patients, specially in the ward called by her own name, and made the following gracious entry in the Visitors' Book of the Hospital—"I was so pleased to be able to revisit this beautiful hospital."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 26.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Lady Northcote and a party from Government House, went to visit the Karli Caves to-day from Bombay. The special reached Poona about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The party entered two carriages specially sent in advance from Bombay, besides several tongas were placed at their disposal. On reaching the foot of the hill the Duchess and Lady Northcote and another lady were provided with chairs. The Duke and other members walked up the hill. The journey was of three-quarters of a mile. The party were there met by the officials, who showed them round, explaining the different points of interests. After seeing the sights they returned to Karli station. The road was lined by the police. After seeing the caves the party went on trolleys to see the Ghauts. Four trolleys were engaged. The first trolley was engaged by the Duchess, Captain Greville, and an engineer of the G. I. P. Railway. Lady Northcote, Captain Crawford, and another railway official occupied the second, the Duke the third, and the railway officials the fourth. The special followed them down to Karjat, whence the party returned to Bombay late in the evening.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

THE GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The Marrayat Cup Lawn Tennis Tournament was commenced in the Gymkhana Courts on Wednesday evening. There are twelve entries, and the play, if it can be judged by the standard of the games which have already been decided, will be of an admirable description. On Wednesday evening the opening games were between Messrs. Milne and Cheetham and Messrs. P. F. Fischer and H. G. W. Meikle. In the first match Mr. Cheetham won by 6-2, 2-6, 6-2. The play was very fast, and contained a lot of really good tennis. The match between Messrs. Fischer and Meikle was not finished on Wednesday evening owing to the failing light. Mr. Meikle won the first set, which was very closely contested, by 6-4. In the second set the same player appeared likely to carry off the game, but by careful play Mr. Fischer pulled up and eventually won by 6-5. When play was adjourned Mr. Fischer had three games to his credit to Mr. Meikle's one. The set was played off last evening and Mr. Fischer won by 6-3. Another interesting game was also played last night between Messrs. Boggs and Morgan. Mr. Morgan eventually won by 6-2, 2-6, 6-2. The following are the results up to date :—

L Barraclough H C Rumboll	bye bye	
L Morgan C H S Boggs	Morgan 6-2, 2-6, 6-2	
G W Caine J Newell		
J S Milne H Cheetham	Cheetham 6-4, 2-6, 6-2	
P F Fischer H G W Meikle	Fischer 4-6, 6-5, 6-3	
W Gibson W Reid	bye bye	

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Those who have enjoyed the entertainment at Harmston's circus on the maidan should not forget that only three more occasions still remain upon which they will again have the opportunity of visiting the circus marquee. To-night Bessie and James Valdare, the skilful and clever trick cyclists who have so delighted the many crowded houses who have witnessed their act in Bombay will be accorded a benefit, and in the course of the entertainment an amateur trick cycling contest, in which Mr. Valdare will adjudicate, is to be held. To-morrow afternoon the last matinee of the season will be given and to-morrow night the final performance will be held. As an additional and concluding attraction to-morrow night two bicycles will be given away, the lucky winners being selected from amongst those who have purchased tickets during the week.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. W. S. Mangan, Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 16th March.

During the absence of Mr. W. S. Mangan, Mr. Joseph Bocarro acts as Senior Assistant Secretary to Government in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments, and Mr. H. P. Grant-Macpherson acts as Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Captain W. M. P. Wood, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months, from the 4th April.

Captain H. F. Jacob becomes Administrator of the Radhanpur State during the period of Captain F. W. Wodehouse's absence at Delhi.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Abud, Political Agent, Fourth Grade, on return to duty, becomes Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Ashby, Political Agent, Third Grade, on relief, becomes Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Major J. Davies, Assistant Political Agent, First Grade, on return to duty, becomes Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden.

The services of Captain C. H. K. Chauncy, acting Second Grade Assistant Political Agent, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department with effect from the 1st March.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., to act as Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and Political Agent, Second Grade, during the absence of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. A. Lucas, I.C.S., on return to duty, is appointed Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, vice Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S.

The special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and twenty-one days granted to Mr. E. H. Ingle, Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police, has been commuted into furlough and extended by six months on medical certificate.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Broach, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend Charles Bayliss Hill of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Reverend L. M. Haslope, M.A., Chaplain of Deolali, is granted furlough for seven months in continuation of privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days.

Captain E. F. G. Tucker, I.M.S., was placed on general duty at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, from the 8th to the 15th November 1902.

Mr. C. P. R. Young, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, is appointed President of the Tribunal of Appeal, vice Mr. C. W. Obitty, for a period of one year with effect from the 8th February 1903.

Dr. H. Cogill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., acts as Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, pending further orders.

Colonel H. D. Olivier, R. E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, and Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, is granted privilege leave for twenty-four days, combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from 15th March, or the subsequent date on which he is relieved.

Mr. C. N. Clifton, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for five months, with effect from 4th April 1903, or the subsequent date on which he is relieved.

Mr. W. C. Davis, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. T. W. DeWinton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for seventeen months, with effect from 7th March, or the subsequent date on which he is relieved.

DEATH OF MR. A. G. MACKENZIE.

Mr. Alfred George Mackenzie, Superintendent of his Majesty's Common Prison, Criminal and Civil sides, Bombay, died on Wednesday afternoon after a short illness. The late Mr. Mackenzie was born on the 20th April, 1845, so that at the time of death he was about fifty-eight years of age. He joined Government service in July 1872 as Audit Paymaster in Poona. Six years later he was appointed Head Clerk to the Inspector General of Prisons, which post he held for four years. In March 1882 he was transferred to Bombay where he was appointed Resident Superintendent, Criminal Side, Common Jail. He held this post until 24th May, 1891, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Yerrowda Jail. He was again transferred to Bombay as Superintendent of H. M.'s Common Prison on the 23rd November, 1891, and on the 20th December, 1896, he was entrusted with the duties of the Superintendent of the Civil Jail in addition to his own duties. He continued to serve in this appointment until the time of his death, having served Government faithfully for a period extending over thirty years. His funeral which took place yesterday morning at the Sewree cemetery was largely attended.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT WORLI.

A HINDU PLAGUE GODDESS.

A correspondent writes:—There is great commotion in the Hindu community owing to the presence of a "possessed" woman at Worli. She is said to cure plague cases. From the Mahalakshami level crossing Worli is distant 2 1-2 miles along a straight road. This road is generally very lonesome, and only a few persons are seen to pass up and down. But on the Mahashivratri day (Tuesday) crowds of people were seen along the road going to worship the goddess, who was said to have her abode on the hillock. The scene on the hill at six o'clock in the evening was extraordinary. The woman, who is a Vaishwani by caste, occupied a thatched hut which was surrounded by two thousand people at last. These belonged to the labouring class—Shudras—with a sprinkling of a few high caste Hindus, Muhamadans, Parsees, and Christians. With the greatest difficulty the hut was approached, and one of the men belonging to the place kindly allowed us to see their goddess through one of the crevices. The woman was seen leaning over one of the plague patients brought to her and muttering something. After half an hour she came out in an open space where a staff was erected. A flag was hoisted on it, and garlands of flowers coiled round it. The Hindu goddess stood under the staff, and made three eloquent speeches, followed by the resounding cries of the people "Mahakalki Jaya," "Mombadevicki Jaya," "Shankarki Jaya." The purport of her remarks was that she had come to Bombay from Calcutta. The spirit which is in her says that India has been bewildered with plague for the past seven years and has suffered greatly. But now it shall come to pass that there will be no more plague if the Government will only listen to her advice, that an oblation of four sheep, two rams, and a khandi of boiled rice be made to the Mahakali, and on that day all business throughout the city should be suspended. This was the only measure to stop a calamity that had come from God alone. No doctor's or medical skill would do any good, &c. In the open plain a number of plague patients were seen endeavouring to get near the Hindu deity as they called her, but it was difficult for the relatives of the patients to approach her. A few patients were refused her aid. She said that no one who had tried other remedies or had been under the treatment of a medical man would be cured by her. In the end she allowed a plague patient to be brought to her. She pounced upon the patient and began sucking the bubo but the crowd pressed so much that she abstained from completing her work. There is an unfounded rumour prevalent that the woman has cured 34 cases of plague. The police, however, say that she has not yet cured a single case. They also, it seems, keeping a record of plague patients going there. The woman does not take any toffering from her admirers except pieces of cocoanut and abir. She is about 35 years of age and is strong and healthy.

The talk of the town, says a recent visitor to Paumben, is chiefly about the proposed scheme of cutting a ship canal through the island, blocking up the present small channel, and connecting Ceylon with India by rail. "We where informed that it is not likely that the present passage could ever be made deeper, as it would be impossible to keep it from silting up to its present level.

BOMBAY CORPORATION AND CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when in pursuance of a resolution passed at a previous meeting the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Dr. A. G. Viegas, the four representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the City Improvement Trust rendered accounts of their stewardship on that Board. Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presided.

The President said Mr. Baptista had given notice of a motion calling upon their representatives in the Improvement Trust to answer certain questions. The way in which he (the President) wished to proceed was not that Mr. Baptista should ask those questions one after the other, but that the whole string of questions should be considered to be before them collectively and that the four representatives referred to might reply to them as they might think fit. The president added that he had also received a list of questions from Mr. Hormusjee S. Vakil, and they would likewise be dealt with in a similar manner. He then called upon the Hon Sir Bhalchandra Krishna to address the meeting first.

THE HON. SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in course of his address said:—

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in the course of his address said: In obedience to the resolution the Corporation passed the other day, he rose to render an account of his stewardship as one of their representatives on the Board of the City Improvement Trust. The Board was formed in November, 1898, and since that time up to now 139 meetings had taken place, of which he was had been able to attend 134. The important work which the Board had done and in which as a trustee, he had taken part, might be summarised as follows:—(1) The formation, notification and revision of two improvement schemes, six street schemes; one reclamation schema; and and two police accommodation schemes. (2) Schemes for housing the poor and working classes at Agripada; (3) schemes for laying out building sites and leasing of lands vested in the Board and acquired by them (4) rasurvey of the northern portion of the island; (5) filling up of wells and low lands vested in the Board, and (6) appropriation of lands at Marine Lines and the Cooperage as open spaces, for the public.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

Of the two improvement schemes, one was what was known as the 1st Nagpada Scheme and the other was the Mandvi-Koliwada Scheme. The first of these was now almost complete. All the properties had been acquired, the grounds and roads laid out and almost all the building sites leased. First Nagpada was admitted on all hands as the most insanitary place, and the worst plague spot in Bombay. The Municipal Commissioner as well as the Health Officer agreed in recommending the improvement of the spot as a work of the first importance. Mandvi-Koliwada in fact headed the list of the insanitary areas, and the opening out of the district had been recommended by the Corporation and sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 29 lakhs. In his opinion this scheme too, would make a very desirable improvement.

STREET SCHEMES.

The six street schemes were as follows:—(1) A road from Carnac Bunder to Queen's Road. This scheme included many insanitary areas and had been estimated to cost Rs. 61 50,000. It had been approved by the Corporation, except as regarded the width of the street. The Board first recommended a width of 40 feet, the Corporation suggested 60 feet, whereas the Government insisted upon 80 feet. The Trustees had struck a compromise by making the width 80 feet, from Queen's Road to Kalbadevi Road and 60 feet thereafter.

The road from Elphinstone Bridge to Chowpati was estimated to cost about 67 lakhs, and had been sanctioned by Government. This proposal gave rise to considerable difference of opinion among the Trustees as regards the alignment of the road—one scheme was notified and thereafter another scheme was put forward by the late Chairman. He (Sir Bhalchandra) supported the first scheme on the ground that it included some of the worst slums such as 2nd Nagpada, Khara Talao, Kumbharwada and Bhatwadi. The revised scheme on the other hand, left these spots intact and covered others, which were not equally crying for improvement. The Health Officer had repeatedly condemned these spots as highly insanitary in his administration reports. Their energetic Commissioner, Mr. Harvey, wrote amiable, exhaustive, and convincing minute supporting the first scheme, and it was probably this minute which eventually induced the Trust to adhere to the original scheme.

The road between Chowpati and Gowalia Tank had been estimated to cost 17 lakhs, and had been sanctioned by Government. The Corporation, however, had expressed its disapproval of it. The latter had submitted a representation to Government questioning the legality of the scheme. The Trust had supported it on the ground that it would open up that portion of the city, and provide building spaces for middle class people who might be displaced in consequence of the operations of the other schemes.

RECLAMATION SCHEMES.

Of reclamation schemes the only one formulated by the Trust related to the reclamation of Colaba foreshore. It was estimated to cost five lakhs. There was an animated debate on the subject in the Corporation. The opinion of the Councillors was considerably divided, a proposition was moved disapproving of the scheme. He took the opposite view and moved an amendment. But eventually, on the day of voting, he was absent from Bombay. Other supporters of the amendment like the Hon. Mr. Rebsch and Mr. Manmohundas were likewise absent and the proposition was carried by a small majority. He had from the first conceived a decided inclination in favour of reclamation. At the first reading of the Improvement Trust Bill he spoke in support of the proposal, and he was still of opinion that reclamation was a very useful function of the Trust which ought to be encouraged.

POLICE ACCOMMODATION.

As regarded the police accommodation schemes, the only one which had come up for consideration related to the building of a small hospital. At first the Trustees decided to formulate the scheme. When it was known, however, that a large hospital was intended to be placed at Nagpada, they disapproved of it. It was again brought forward before the Board, supported by the opinion of the Health Officer, and out of deference to such opinion he voted for the scheme. The question came before the Board afresh on an adverse expression of opinion by counsel as to its validity, and then once more all the representatives of the Corporation voted against it.

HOUSING THE POOR.

The subject of housing the poor and working classes had engaged the attention of the Board ever since its formation. One of the first works of the Trust was to construct chawls at Agripada. It was also proposed to build a set chawls at 1st Nagpada. He regretted more had not been done in that direction, but the reason which held back the Trust from undertaking other like schemes was the fear that they might not prove financially successful. Open spaces had been reserved in scemes No. 1, 5 and 6, and their appropriation to the use of the public had been approved by Government as stated by the Hon. Mr. Rebsch. He was sensible that there was a strong public feeling against the operations of the Trust, and that the feeling was shared to no small extent by the Corporation. He had no wish to minimise the faults or the errors which might have occurred in such operations. He did not stand there as a champion of the Trust, and was not called upon to justify every act of the Trust which had offended public feeling. As a representatives of the Corporation he owed a duty to the Corporation to give an account of his work, and in doing so he should like to endeavour to remove some misunderstandings which had occurred for want of specific information.

FINANCIAL SOLVENCY.

The financial solvency of the Trust might be considered as fairly assured. The luminous statement recently made by the Chairman in introducing the budget for 1903-04 would, he trusted allay much alarm and anxiety. The saving effected in the Nagpada scheme as well as the profitable construction of the chawls might be taken as some assurance that the work of the Trust was not so wasteful as was commonly imagined. Speaking for himself and his colleagues representing the Corporation, he might assure the Corporation that they were ever watchful of the financial interests entrusted to them.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TRUST.

Objections were also made as to the constitution of the Trust and the legislative enactement which had brought it into existence. He fully shared in the opinion that the Act needed to be revised. It was framed and passed in a great hurry, and in spite of the searching examination, it underwent in the Select Committee, there were many omissions and improper enactments which, in the light of later experience, required to be corrected. He agreed that there ought to be a greater representation of the Corporation on the Trust. (Applause.)

MR. D. E. WACHA.

Mr. D. E. Wacha in the course of a long address said:—The scheme, in its skeleton and most ill-digested form was published in October, 1897. On the very day of publication a representative from the "Bombay Gazette" called on him requesting an expression of views on it.

(Concluded on page 6.)

EUROPEAN NOTES.

SCENES IN THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

DISTRESS IN SWEDEN.

FORGED BANK NOTES IN GERMANY.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 6.

Uproarious scenes characterised the beginning of the sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reicherath on Friday. A number of representatives of the raw sugar and sugar-refining industries had previously held a meeting in one of the committee rooms of the House. As soon as the House itself assembled several members complained that several non-members were holding a meeting in the precincts of the House and were establishing a sub-Parliament in Parliament. This protest was supported by shouts of indignation from different parts of the House. Herr Pernarstorfer moved the suspension of the sitting in order that intruders might be shown out of the House. The President replied that he had just learned that all the rooms of the House had already been cleared. Dr. von Dreschatta expressed his deepest regret that, according to the to the statement of the President, the House should improperly used for a meeting of persons not being be members of Parliament, and moved that, as those gentlemen were still said to be in the House, the sitting should be suspended. The president thereupon adjourned the sitting for half an hour. During the whole of these proceedings the House presented a perfect pandemonium, members shouting excitedly at the top of their voices and making it almost impossible to hear the speakers. Immediately after the President's announcement that the use of the room by the sugar merchants was unauthorised, a number of the German People's Party and of the Socialist group left the Chamber and proceeded to the committee room shouting, "Out with the sugar jobbers!" "Out with the riff-raff!" The majority of the persons in the room thereupon left, while some who refused to move were ejected by force.

Many pathetic stories of the sufferings of the Swedish peasants on account of the complete failure of the harvest are told in letters just received in London. Away in far Norland the distress is particularly severe. It is related now almost every day the villagers, both men and women, tramp wearily many miles in cold stormy weather to the neighbouring cities to dispose of small household articles in order to purchase food for themselves and their children. Undismayed by misfortune, the women, with indomitable courage, work heroically with their husbands to obtain food and clothing. Funds for the relief of the distress have been well supported through out Norway and Sweden, and administered by a central Committee at Stockholm, and they have been the means of bringing to thousands of destitute Swedes the much-needed necessaries of life. Whole trainloads of provisions are being sent into the affected districts. The villagers sit at the stations for hours awaiting the arrival of these trains, in the unloading of which they take a most active part. The sufferings of their compatriots have appealed strongly to the Scandinavians resident in London, who have joined heartily in a movement to aid the relief fund. Money has been received, too, from America and from Canada. The disaster to Sweden, for such in truth it is, has attracted the sympathies of many English people, by whom the assistance given has been very liberal.

Judging from an authenticated report just received from Berlin, large numbers of German notes have made an appearance which are not of the Government's exclusive manufacture. The industrious forger concerned does not seem very partial in the selection of values, as he circulates notes of 100 marks down to 5 marks. The forged German equivalent of our fivers have all the same number, viz. 2,273,0750 the 50 and 20 marks are all dated Jan. 10, 1882, while the 5 marks bear the same day and month but the year 1892. Back and front of the forged notes are printed separately by photographic process and then stuck together. They are said to be recognisable by the bad print of the penal code clause respecting forgeries on the front, and by the indifferent imitation of the coloured fibres on the back of the genuine notes. On the forged notes the fibrous effect has been imitated by gumming the note and then covering it with blue colour. The letters denoting the value of the note on the front as for instance hundert or fuenfzig are all painted by hand. The 20 mark notes are also one millimetre smaller than the real article. A large reward is offered by the administration of the Reichsschuldentigungskasse—a good old long and substantial German word which in itself represents a power of strength meaning a place where the Empire's debts are paid—for the arrest of the authors of these artistic contributions.

There is certainly an Anglo-Saxon disposition in Rome just at present, which is seen in many small ways. All the world knows of the protestations of friendship for England in the Chambsr, and of the ultra-English ways and habits of the King. Just lately their Majesties King Victor and Queen Helena have begun to show a special interest in the Americans, through their Ambassador, Mr. Meyer. It is said on good authority that the Ambassador has already prepared his list of presentations to the Queen, and that not only is it unusually large, but also that their Majesties are delighted that it should be so, and have allowed it to be known. Queen Helena, receiving Mr. and Mrs. Meyer the other day, asked most kindly about their family, and on hearing that their only son, a boy of twelve, is an enthusiastic stamp collector, she said, "Is it so! Well, it is a fine study for children, and one easier undertood than coin collecting." The last part of the remark was made with a smile, as it is well known that coins are her husband's passion, and that he is rather apt to forget that others are not as much interested in numismatics as he is. A few days later a gorgeous functionary appeared at the doors of the Embassy with a mysterious parcel, which was to be given at once, with the Queen's compliments, to "Master Meyer." Great excitement reigned until the dainty wrappings were carefully taken off by eager fingers, when two really magnificent stamp-albums were revealed, one of which contained a complete set of montenegrin stamps. Besides this mark of regard, the American Ambassador has been wild boar shooting with the King, thus having the distinction of being the first Ambassador of any nationality to shoot with his Majesty, the honour being made even more marked as his Majesty went and returned in Mr. Meyer's motor car.

The Princess of Saxony is at Geneva again, and greatly agitated about the health of her second son. She has had indirectly news of his state, as she has many devoted friends round the Palace. The child is eight-and-a-half. At the beginning of the typhoid fever from which he suffers they thought him merely ill from disappointment at his mother's long absence. He had been wondering why she did not write. The Princess is in the deepest distress. She returned to Geneva not because some Germans acted rudely towards her on the esplanade at Mentone, but to be near her advocate and less distant from Salzburg and Dresden. She offers not to insist on being divorced, but to consent to a separation, which can by a civil tribunal be on her application assimilated to a divorce. This will relieve the Catholic consciences of the King and Crown Prince of Saxony. It has been ascertained that the expected child will have the legal status of a Prince or Princess of the House of Saxony, and must be registered as such before the civil officer. But the Princess is determined not to let it be taken from her. The Princess quite admits the right of the King of Saxony and of the Emperor of Austria to deprive her of her titles and honorific privileges. But she refuses to give up the

much appreciated by the music-loving Queen. The Queen-mother has known personally all the Italian musicians of note, and most of them were introduced by Marchetti, but few had the distinction conferred upon the late tenor Stagno. He was taken to the palace by Marchetti, and the conversation turning on "Faust," the Queen said, "Oh, how I adore the duet with Marguerite," whereupon Marchetti, on the impulse of the moment, sat down at the piano and began to play, and Stagno broke into song. The Queen hesitated a moment, could not resist, and finished the duet with the great singer. Stagno ever after said he had never sung with so beautiful a Marguerite. That morning was one of his most treasured memories. Francesco Paolo Tosti can give another point of view of the effect music had on the Queen. One warm day in summer Marchetti and Tosti—the song-writer—were at Monza and playing and singing to the then young and beautiful Queen. At a certain point, missing her soft applause, they looked round and saw one of the most fascinating pictures imaginable. The magnificent blond head had fallen back on the rose-tinted cushion, showing all the gold of that wonderful hair, and the pure and refined profile. The Queen was fast asleep. The two musicians stole from the room, but it is safe to say the picture will remain with the one who still lives to the end of life.

The trial has just begun before the St. Petersburg Court of Justice of Lieut.-Colonel Schafroff, ex-Chief of Police of Kronstadt, on a whole series of charges. It is alleged that he embezzled money received by him for the equipment and pay of policemen and firemen, that he extorted money from the proprietors of houses of ill-fame, to whom he is said to have extended his protection, that in return for pecuniary considerations he allowed alcoholic liquors to be sold in such houses without license, that he tolerated all sorts of disturbances in these establishments, and that he traded in appointments to posts at his disposal and sold his patronage to certain of his subordinates. He is further accused of abuse of power and of forgery in connection with his official duties. Before being appointed to his post at Kronstadt, which he has filled since 1896, Lieut.-Colonel Schafroff had been Commissioner of Police at Moscow, which city he left owing debts to the amount of twenty thousand roubles, and afterwards Assistant-Commissioner at St. Petersburg. From both these posts he was removed for peculation or extortion. It is a matter for surprise that after all this it should still have been possible for him to become Chief of Police in a town so important and so near to the capital as Kronstadt, where he lived extravagantly, spending much money in receptions, pleasure parties, and card playing. This interesting case is being tried by jury.

The trial of Rubino, for his attempt on the life of King Leopold on November 15 last, has opened at Brussels before the Court of Assizes. A large crowd surrounded the entrance to the court but only witnesses, journalists, and solicitors in their robes were admitted. A large force of police and gendarmes were on duty to maintain order. Rubino, on being brought into court, glanced all round the chamber as if in search of someone he expected to be present. After the reading of the indictment and other preliminary formalities, M. Jamar, the President, proceeded to interrogate the prisoner, who replied to the questions asked with volutility, but in French which was almost unintelligible. As he spoke the word Anarchy, Rubino raised his voice and turned round towards the gallery. In his replies the accused bitterly assailed modern society as the cause of all evil, and declared that he had only attempted the life of King Leopold because he was a representative of it. The prisoner said that on his arrival in Brussels from London he intended to commit suicide. He had also had the intention of going to Italy to make a similar attempt on the life of a highly placed personage there, but the funds at his disposal were insufficient. Rubino said he left the Italian Army because he was persecuted by the officers.

THE new Committee appointed to distribute Government orders among the various metallurgical works in Russia, has a hard task before it owing to the enormous amount of intrigues and to the impossibility of following any rational politico-economical lines. The metallurgical industry in Russia can only hope to improve its position by working for the population, but at present almost all the works prefer to rely on Government orders and do not pay any attention to private customers who supply their wants abroad, chiefly owing to the immense superiority of the foreign article. The heavy duties and Government orders, instead of developing the industry serve only to support a few manufacturers. The Press is beginning to realise this and voices are heard even in the most reactionary and anti-foreign papers claiming the abolition of those duties; but, unfortunately, there is at present very little chance of any abolition or even reduction, as the class in question is very influential. The new regulations for limiting Government orders to foreign works are now practically as follows: in giving orders abroad the Government establishments must follow a special list to be annually issued by a special Committee of the Ministry of Finance, giving the articles which may be purchased abroad. The purchase of any articles not mentioned in that list or of those whose acquisition in Russia may prove too onerous, requires special authorisation of the Ministry of Finance. In giving orders to Russian contractors all contracts must contain a clause stipulating that all the material should be manufactured by Russian works and from Russian materials, an exception being made only in favour of materials which cannot be obtained in Russia. The new regulations are scarcely likely to limit the amount of foreign orders, for the simple reason that all orders are now given abroad, only because Russian machinery is too obviously inferior; they are likely, however, to lead to an increase in the number of bribes required to obtain an order.

CATTLE SHOW AT LIMBDI.

A LIMBDI correspondent writes:—As announced by the Chief Karbhari Saheb last year a cattle show was again held here this week on the spacious plain near the temple of Jasheshwar Mahadev. The number of cattle exhibited this year was not so large as was the case last year. However, it is a matter for congratulation that most of them were well-fed and good-looking. This improvement in quality was in no small measure due to the encouragement thus given by the State to its cultivating classes who had the care of the cattle. The show was continued for three days, during which the plain was thronged by crowds of spectators from morning till evening.

On the last day the ceremony of awarding certificates and prizes to the owners of the best cattle and turbans to the puggees (village watchmen) who had discharged their duty well was performed by H. H. Sir Jasvantsinhji, K. C. I. E., in the presence of a large gathering. At the close of the distribution of prizes H. H. the Thakore Saheb in a short speech impressed upon the cultivators that their success very much depended upon the quality of their cattle, and it was therefore desirable that they should do their utmost to improve them.

A vote of thanks to the Thakore Saheb and to the Chief Karbhari Saheb, whose exertions had mainly contributed to the success of the show, terminated the proceedings.

THE PARSEE PUNCHAYET AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MR. D. E. WACHA has addressed the following communication to the Secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust:—I beg to give notice that at the next meeting of the Board I shall move: 1. That with reference to the subject of the acquisition of the charitable and religious properties of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds joint opinion of counsel be taken whether what has passed between them and the Board with regard to the acquisition constitutes a binding agreement in law. 2 That in view of the strong and unanimous feeling to which the Parsee community has given expression at a formal meeting of the whole Anjuman under the presidency of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit the matter of the acquisition of the properties from them be reconsidered in an amicable spirit with the purpose of meeting their sentiment on this behalf as far as possible, and with that object a conference be arranged between the Committee appointed at the meeting of the Parsee Anjuman and a committee to be named by the Board.

BOMBAY CORPORATION AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

(Concluded from page 5.)

He told him that he entirely disapproved of the principle on which the scheme was going to be based. The improvement of the city formed part and parcel of the duty of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in which, as the Hon'ble Mr. Metha had oft and on informed that body, and lately only a week ago, was vested the whole municipal government of the City. That it was, therefore, an unstatesmanlike proceeding which had prompted the Government of the day to start a new organisation altogether. The Corporation was an experienced body. It was the repository of all information touching the environment of the City. It was an organisation which had been severely tested by time, and had been recognised over and over again as the most successful local self-government, despite many imperfections, in the country by successive Secretaries of State and the Government of India. It was, in consequence, that organisation which ought to be entrusted with the sanitary improvement.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TRUST.

Coming to the constitution, he should say it was defective in this wise, that, though in the original letter of Lord Sandhurst's Government to the Corporation we were assured that the Corporation would be largely represented at the Board, in the Act no more than four representatives were allowed. The Trust was in reality for the benefit of the rate-paying public and therefore the Corporation, as representing the rate-payers, was the body most interested in the improvement of the city. Its interests, again, were so paramount financially, that bare justice demanded that there should be at least seven, instead of four, representatives. It was superfluous for me to point out that in the last resort, when the Trust was found unable to meet its liabilities, it is the Corporation which, under the Act, is made responsible for the due discharge of those liabilities. So long as the present constitution remained the representatives of the Corporation, whoever they might be, would always remain in a hopeless minority and powerless to enforce the Corporation's views at the Trust Board.

INITIAL BLUNDER AND BLIND RUSH.

Coming to the work proper of the Board, it might be observed that from the very outset schemes were launched one after the other without a careful thought of the urgency of the insanitary areas which needed immediate improvement. There was the huge initial blunder of neglecting to take a comprehensive Sanitary Survey of the town. True it was that prior to the introduction of the Bill in the Legislative Council, Sir James Campbell and Mr. Reynolds were deputed to take a sort of survey. They made a report which, by some extraordinary reasoning, was deemed to be a confidential one. It is indeed astonishing that a report recommending the necessary improvements to be effected in the sanitary condition of the town should be considered confidential, a secret to be stubbornly withheld from the knowledge of the very public from whom were now annually demanded lakhs of Rupees. He had all through endeavoured, after the first blind rush into the schemes was discovered to be a grave error, to enforce this view on the Board, and in his minutes from time to time. But he was sorry to say no heed had been at all paid to it, on the plea that the Trust was already full with the other schemes. But why adhere to them? Why not ask Government to cancel those ambitious schemes and the notifications issued under them? Why not at once tackle what was of "immediate" practical good? Why not improve the insanitary areas which demanded immediate attention? I am thoroughly convinced that such work could be easily undertaken at infinitely less cost and completed within a fairly short time.

GREAT SANITARY MISTAKE.

The wholesale leasing of vacant plots on the Esplanade, in the Southern Fort and Hornby Road was a great sanitary mistake. The Board seem to be hopelessly blind to the fact that by allowing new buildings to rise in these localities, it was actually overcrowding parts of the city which were not so overcrowded before. What would be the net sanitary result there ten years hence? This only, that they would augment the ratio of mortality in those parts and give birth to new slums albeit of a superior character. Surely, that was not the object for which the Trust was created! Its object was to destroy slums and purify the city of its unhealthy conditions and induce healthy ones. Reduction of overcrowding was essential: but in its blind zeal to developing its so called resources it was actually increasing overcrowdedness in parts hitherto free from overcrowding, and in the bargain doing next to nothing for the sanitary improvement of the native town, which was so dangerously bad. And while this was the case the Trust was borrowing right and left.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Corporation were aware that the Government had given its vacant lands and estates for the benefit of the Trust for 99 years. Schedule C of the Act enumerates these. Their total cost was valued at nearly 73 lakhs. Would these lands eventually prove a source of income to or a burden on the resources of the Trust? What would be the reasonable estimate of the gross income derivable from all these lands when fully leased? In fact all had been almost leased save those reserved by Government and the three which still remained unleased, namely, the Chowpatty estates, the Parel estate, and the Cotton Green estate. Next, what would be the annual recurring expenditure for maintenance, besides the capital outlay on improvements of these lands? Would the net annual receipts, say after 1908, be such as to balance the annual interest charge to be paid to Government on the value of the land at 3 per cent.? He should not be a Cassandra in this respect and say prematurely that the actual financial result would probably be a minus quantity. But he was extremely sceptical on the point. Unless, as he worked out the available figures, the net receipts per annum where equal or above to the sum of 2 lakhs, there was certain to be a deficit one the Government account. This deficit would have to be made good by the Corporation, that was the rate-payers of Bombay, while the Government would be profited to this extent, that at the expense of the rate-payers, it would get back all the lands in a first rate condition at the end of 99 years. What a prospect to be sure, and who would under the circumstances deny that the Government would have profited with a vengeance by means of this device of the City Improvement Trust? It was for the Corporation to seriously consider the matter, in his opinion the sooner they appointed a small and businesslike Committee to investigate the matter and report its deliberations the better.

RADICAL REFORMS REQUIRED.

Mr. Wacha in conclusion summarised his address thus: (1) The Act is a most objectionable Act as it stands and demands repeal altogether. The work of the improvement should be entrusted to the Corporation with the necessary powers financial and others. (2) That in the absence of its total repeal it should be radically amended both in its constitutional and financial Sections so as to equitably divide the burden of the cost of the sanitary improvement in the City between the Corporation and the Government on the line already indicated above. Unless such a radical reform takes place I am convinced that the rate-payers of Bombay will find the Trust a huge octopus eating into their vital resources with precious little to show by way of Sanitary regeneration; more, it is simultaneously essential that the method and manner for transacting business at the Board should undergo great improvement. Committees sit in camera, and make reports the soundness of which have often to be challenged, with the net result that much time and energy are wasted and sometimes important topics have to be referred back or postponed. In this respect the Land Committee is the most secretive body, and is in my opinion, contributory to a deal of harm. For my part I view its deliberations and recommendations with a certain amount of scepticism and reservation. In short the Board should discuss all questions, financial or any other, in broad open daylight and within the hearing of the public. The public at present remains in a condition of darkness so, too, the Corporation. Publicity is essential. For publicity is the essence of all public affairs. And the more that the public are taken into confidence, greater the chances of the Trust discharging its duty with due caution and circumspection and of correcting itself by the light of enlightened criticism where it may be deviating into a wrong path, (Applause).

THE HON. MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

TRUSTS' ACTION JUSTIFIED.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola began by saying that whilst upon the Improvement Trust he had done his duty to the City to the best of his ability. They had to face the fact that the City Improvement Trust was a separate organisation, but at the same time they must remember that it was constituted and was co-ordinate with the Corporation for the good of the city. He wanted them to believe that both the Corporation and the Improvement Trust were actuated by the best of motives. That there were differences of opinion, he was quite aware, but opinions would differ. It was his desire that the two bodies should work hand in hand for the city's good; now it had been said that the Trust had embarked upon ambitious schemes. He was prepared to admit that, and although it would have been preferable to have started with smaller areas, yet they should remember that the Improvement Trust could not, under the Act, take the initiative in regard to any schemes they might undertake, so that the whole fault did not lie with them. Then again they had to remember when considering the four schemes which the Improvement Trust had undertaken that the Trust had accepted the only three modifications which had been suggested by the Corporation. These modifications were not only accepted, but accepted readily and at once. He repeated that it would have been better and more desirable if smaller improvement schemes had been undertaken, but in view of the facts upon the records he did not think that any councillor could say that the Trust was to blame. With the Improvement Trust's action upon the question of reclamation areas, the Corporation had also concurred, and there was absolutely no question that they had approved of that action. Referring to the subject of recreation grounds, the speaker pointed out that the Land Committee of the Improvement Trust had submitted a report to the Corporation with regard to the utilization of the open spaces in the Fort and the Marine Lines. The report was referred to a committee of the Corporation who came to the conclusion that the arrangements suggested by the Land Committee for providing recreation grounds in the localities under consideration were, on the whole, satisfactory, and might be accepted as such by the Corporation. Subsequently the Corporation considered the report of their committee and passed a resolution recording the report and expressing their concurrence in the opinion of the majority of the committee. This, he thought, sufficiently explained that what the Trust did had the fullest concurrence of the Corporation.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

The speaker then proceeded to say that it was absolutely necessary to develop the financial resources of the Improvement Trust. It was necessary both for pushing on the operations of the Trust as well as in the interests of the city itself. To do that, the acquisition of properties under notification should be proceeded with expedition. Another reason why such a thing was desirable was that a large number of house owners were under notice for a considerable time. He further urged that every member of the Corporation would wish that the operations of the Trust should be carried on with the resources placed at its disposal without encroaching upon the guarantee clause provided in the Act.

Mr. Ibrahim had not concluded his address when the Corporation adjourned to Mondsy.

A PANTHER AT TRIMULGHERRY.

THRILLING ADVENTURE OF A YOUNG EUROPEAN.

THE idea of a panther having his lair on the Gun Rock at Trimulgherry, a short distance away from the Middlesex barracks, sounds very much like a fairy tale, says the "Deccan Times." Yet in the heart of military activity a huge brute had an undisturbed career for some time. The natives living in the range of huts which skirt the Gun Rock frequently reported that their "pi" dogs and cattle had been snatched away by a panther, but people were sceptical in regard to their representations. A couple of months ago, however, on a sunny afternoon, the brute made his first appearance in public. He climbed to the top of the rocky eminence, and had a look at the surrounding country while many passers-by had a good view of him from below. From that day he was marked down for death by several shikaris, including Major Block and Lieut. Macredy, R. A., Captain Burton, late Cantonment Magistrate, Dr. Carlisle, and Mr. J. Fox of the Military Works Department, Secunderabad. These sportsmen sat up night after night among the boulders of the Gun Rock, waiting for the panther to turn out of his cave. But the brute appeared to have scented his danger for he was never seen. On Saturday last, he took a stroll, and happening to fall across a goat in the vicinity of the Gun Rock, he carried it into the walled compound of the pumping works in charge of Mr. Sanger, and there sucked its blood, leaving the flesh and bones for a hearty meal the next night. The labourers under Mr. Sanger found the dead goat about five or six yards opposite a rock on the east side of the pumping yard, and intelligence of the "kill" was conveyed to Mr. Fox on Sunday. Mr. Fox went up at once and sat with his back to the rock, hiding himself behind a screen of leaves and stripped branches from a custard-apple tree. He was in position for about ten minutes armed with a shot-charged rifle, when the panther sneaked into the yard, and stood over the remains of the goat. The brute seemed to have smelt powder for according to Mr. Fox he had his eyes riveted on the thicket behind which Mr. Fox was taking aim. It was seven o'clock and dark. The panther was five or six yards distant, Mr. Fox fired. In an instant the wounded brute sprang with a roar upon the thicket and his jaw an inch from Mr. Fox's throat, the blood from the panther's wound squirting on Mr. Fox's shirt and trousers. With wonderful presence of mind, thrown back as he was, Mr. Fox brought the butt end of his rifle heavily down on the brute's head. The infuriated enemy drew back, but he kept on bounding past Mr. Fox, from right to left. He dashed away at length, making for the opposite end of the yard. In the course of his flight, he fell into a cistern, and the shock of the fall must have settled him, for when, after a couple of minutes, some labourers came into the yard with searchlights, on hearing the report of the shot, they discovered the panther dead as a door-nail in the cistern. He had been shot in the chest.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE MADRAS COAST LIGHTS BILL.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th instant, The Secretary submitted a memorandum from the Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, forwarding a copy of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, dated 6th February, and of the papers referred to in it, and requesting him to consult the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, and such other officers subordinate to the Marine Department, as may be considered necessary, on the provisions of the proposed Madras Coast Lights Bill 1903, and to favour that Department with an expression of opinion of the Marine Department on the subject.

The Secretary read minutes of Trustees on the subject to the following effect:—The proposals materially affect the coasting trade with this port and in particular the Bengal Coal and Rice Trades, and the Trustees regret that legislation should be in contemplation imposing additional charges on that trade. The Board are in ignorance of what lights are to be provided and of the reasons for embarking on what is described as a costly and expensive scheme; so far as they are aware ship-owners have not urged any such project. It is stated that it is proposed to meet the cost of such lights by levying dues on vessels which derive benefit from them, but according to the provisions of the Bill it seems that vessels will have to contribute to the cost of the up-keep of lights which are of no use to them and which they do not go within sight of. The maximum rates proposed appear to be excessive and it is not clear if they are to be on the net or gross tonnage. Information should also be supplied as to the lights to be provided and as to the cost of installation and up-keep of each light and group of lights forming the basis on which the rates are to be fixed. The Bill should in any case clearly define what a coast light is, so as to ensure that what are really only Port lights are paid for wholly by the Ports concerned and are not included in the amount on which the coast light dues are determined.

The Board resolved that a reply be sent to Government in the terms of the sense of the minutes and their attention should be drawn to the legislation in contemplation in the United Kingdom on the subject which is intended to relieve the Shipping of Light dues.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 13th Feb. 1903.	Total from 1st April to 13th Feb. 1903.	For week ending 13th Feb. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 13th Feb. 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	32	900	23	881
Do " out of " ..	53	883	22	879
Do transported	13	683	17	613
Do attended to.....	2	59	2	33
Do warped	2	46	1	35

ADVANCES OF MONEY.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Tyebjee at the High Court yesterday, disposed of the case in which Ali Mahomed Fazalbhoy claimed to recover from Nagjee Motichand and others, trading as Jajabhai Nagjee and Co., Rs. 3,001 with interest and cost. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Pestonji, Rustim and Kola, appeared for plaintiff, there being no appearance for the defendant who had written consenting to a decree and intimating that he had no means of paying the same. The plaintiff gave evidence to the effect that he had made various advances to the defendants' firm aggregating Rs. 3,001, of which he had only been repaid Rs. 2,000. Mr. Raikes having stated the the second defendant was an insolvent his lordship gave a decree for and amount claimed with interest to date and costs.

THE "Petit Journal" publishes the following from Lorient: "Naval circles here are talking of a new submarine boat, experiments with a reduced model of which have been made by M. Jacob, the officer who has invented it. Experiments have been made in one of the basins of the dockyard, but the attention of the engineers conducting them was devoted exclusively to the motive power of the boat. The inventor has designed his model according to the shape of a cetaceous mammal, and by the aid of some ingenious mechanism has imitated the action of the fins of cetacea."

NOTES FROM AKOT.

PRESENTATION TO A MAGISTRATE.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on Monday, says:—Akot is rather an out-of-the-way place, being twenty-eight miles from Akola, the nearest Railway station; but it is one of the important places in Berar, as it is the headquarters of the richest taluka in the Akola District, and has a population of over 18,000 souls. Moreover, it is one of the greatest cotton marts in Berar, and has eleven ginning factories. It has in all seven schools, including the Girls' School and the A. V. School to which have been lately added three High School classes. These latter are maintained by public contributions, and may be said to be the result of the energetic efforts of Mr. K. W. Kulkarni, B. A., the Headmaster, backed by the hearty co-operation of Mr. P. V. Bhagat, the Tahasildar, who takes a very keen interest in educational matters.

The latter half of the last week was rather a busy time for the people of Akot. Last Thursday morning Kumar Shri Harbanji, the Deputy Commissioner of the Akola District, came here on his inspecting tour. The same day he visited all the Venacular Schools and the N. G. Library. On Friday morning he inspected all the ginning factories, and paid a visit to the so-called A. V. School. He seemed to take a very sympathetic interest in the physical education of the students, and said that he would try and do something to provide the school with a decent playground. It must be mentioned here that since Mr. C. H. Candy became the D. P. I. of Berar, physical education has received a great impetus, and Berar can now boast of a well-organized central Athletic Association, and may soon hope to have its branches spread all over the province.

The Deputy Commissioner pointed out to some of the leading factory-wallas, the waste of time, labour, and money caused by the unhandy process of having first to export cotton and other oil seeds to Europe, and then to import oil therefrom, and suggested to them the desirability of having an oil machine in Berar.

The most interesting function, which the Deputy Commissioner performed here was the presentation of a certificate of merit to Mr. Gabbusing Yeshavantrao, one of the two Honourary Magistrates at Akot and a Municipal Commissioner of long standing. The ceremony was performed on Saturdy evening in the grounds near the Deputy Commissioner's camp. A spacious shamiana was specially put up for the purpose, and the surrounding grounds were picturesquely laid out. All the officers and leading gentlemen of the town assembled there at about 5-30 p. m., and a photo of the Deputy Commissioner, with all those assembled, was taken.

Just after sunset, when the place was beautifully illumined, the real proceedings of the day began with a short and instructive speech from the Deputy Commissioner. After expressing the pleasure he felt in presenting a certificate of merit to Mr. Gabbusing, an Honorary Magistrate and a Municipal Commissioner of long standing, he said:—I am afraid some of you do not quite understand the object of the Government, in giving you the right of electing members for Municipalities and District Boards, and in conferring upon some of you the distinction of Honorary Magistrates. There perhaps might be an impression in some quarters that the Government simply want to shirk their work and to get it done gratis. This is by no means the case. By giving you these rights Government really wish to create in you a kind of healthy public spiritedness, and wants to give you an insight into the administrative work of your towns and cities. The excellent work done by Mr. Gabbusing affords us an example of how a citizen can be useful both to Government and the people. The certificate which I am just going to present to him is a public and official recognition of his services as a Municipal Commissioner. After alluding to the importance and full significance of the rights of electing members for Municipalities and District Boards, the Deputy Commissioner, amid loud cheers, handed the certificate to Mr. Gabbusing, who made a suitable and courteous reply, thanking the Government for the appreciation of his work, and wishing a long and happy life to their Most Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress. The certificate, dated 1st January, 1903, and signed by the Resident at Hyderabad, runs thus—"By command of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, this certificate is presented, in the name of his Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII Emperor of India, to Mr. Gabbusing Yeshavantrao in recognition of the public services performed by him in Municipal matters and during the famine of 1899-1900."

After the business of the presentation of the certificate was over, Kumar Shri Harbanji took advantage of the opportunity of having the leading men of the town together, and impressed upon them the necessity of taking some steps to prevent the coming of plague into the town of Akot. He made a very earnest and pathetic appeal to the people asking them to help the plague authorities in their useful work. A short musical concert and a display of fireworks terminated the proceedings of the evening.

The same night Kumar Shri Harbanji went and saw the performance of a Marathi play called "Mudrika," shown by the "Swadesh Hitachintak Mandali," a popular dramatic company founded under the patronage of his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur. The company has been here for about two weeks, and the people of Akot seem to find much pleasure in its performances, as there is a bumper house for almost every play. The Deputy Commissioner, too, seemed to be very much pleased with their performance of "Mudrika."

On Sunday morning the Deputy Commissioner went back to Akola to present a certificate to Mr. V. M. Mahajani, the Educationist of Berar. He is going to be back here again in a day or two, and stay for a couple of days more.

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Limited the following report of the directors was adopted:—The net receipts of the Line for the first six months of the year, as received from Government, amounted to Rs. 63,033, out of which the Directors declared an "ad interim" dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, absorbing Rs. 48,750. For the latter six months the net receipts are reckoned approximately at Rs. 33,000 which added to the amount carried forward from the first six months, viz Rs. 14,413 and after deducting Rs. 72-9-11 the debit balance from last year, leaves Rs. 44,941-4-4 available for disposal. In order to make up the dividend to 5 per cent. for the year the Directors propose to transfer Rs. 3,902 from the Reserve Fund (one object of which is to equalise dividends) and they trust this will meet with your approval. After making this transfer the Reserve Fund will stand at Rs. 30,000 and the amount available for disposal Rs. 48,843-4-4 which your Directors propose to apply as follows:—Dividend for the second half year ending 31st December 1902 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum or Rs. 12 8-0 per share making 5 per cent. for 12 months free of income-tax, Rs. 48,750; balance to be carried forward, Rs. 93-4-4; total Rs. 48,843-4-4. As will be seen from the receipts, the traffic during the year has been much the same as in the previous year, but there has been a slight falling off during the last two months. This the Directors attribute to the crops being later this year, and they anticipate consequently an increase in receipts during the coming six months. Under the Articles of Association one of the Directors Mr. H. E. E. Procter retires but is eligible for re-election. Mr. T. W. Birkett joined the Board temporarily during Mr. F. A. Reddie's absence from Bombay, and the later, on his return resumed his seat on the Board.

The report of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company, Limited, was also submitted. This stated that the construction of the line was commenced last February and the work has been pushed on rapidly. The first 25 miles to Baola have been recently completed, and should be ready for Government inspection on the 10th instant, and this section, it is expected, will be opened for traffic at an early date, and the entire line throughout by the end of March. The Directors had hoped that part of the line could have been laid with second-hand rails as this would not only have cheapened the original cost of the line but enabled it to be opened by the end of December last. The B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities who had hoped to be able to supply them, were however unable to do so, as all those available were required elsewhere; so the line has been laid entirely with new rails. The Government of India agreed to take shares in the line has been laid entirely with new rails. The payment for the earthwork, which had already been done as a famine relief work, instead of being paid for it as originally agreed. At the Extraordinary General Meetings held on the 15th May 1902 and 2nd June 1902 approval was given to the allotment of 599 fully paid up shares to the Secretary of State in accordance with this arrangement and your Directors have much pleasure in stating that a supplemental contract between the Company and the Secretary of State has been executed and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies confirming the same. One of the Directors, Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram retires, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. T. W. Birkett joined the Board temporarily during Mr. F. A. Reddie's absence from Bombay, and the latter on his return resumed his seat on the Board.

The proposals suggested in the report were subsequently adopted by the meeting.

The Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway was opened for traffic as far as Badla on the 23rd inst.

The report was adopted.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE AND TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE joint annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society and of the Bombay Tract and Book Society was held last evening in the Young Women's Christian Association Hall, Wellington Lines, The Lord Bishop of Bombay presided, and there was a fairly good attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the Society. The proceedings commenced with a hymn "All people that on earth do dwell," which was followed by prayer by the Rev. A. S. Chrichton, and a reading of a portion of the scriptures by the Rev. J. H. Smith.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Mr Hodgson, honorary secretary of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, then read the report of the Society, of which the following is a summary.

The report stated that in reviewing the work of the year the Committee are thankful to find that the circulation of the Scriptures through the various agencies of this Auxiliary has again reached a record figure. Owing largely to the increase of sales by the Bombay and Branch Depots and also to "Lord Radstock's scheme," the circulation has increased by more than 30,000. Donations and subscriptions show a decrease on the former year's total of slightly over four hundred rupees. The order for a new issue of the medium-type Marathi Bible (with headings to paragraphs) was completed in December, and thus a long-felt want has been supplied. It is earnestly hoped that the Gujarati Bible, which is so sorely needed, will be ready in three or four months' time. The work of Bible Revision, the importance of which cannot be exaggerated, has been carried on during the year. The past year has seen the completion of 5,000 copies each of the Marathi Bible and New Testament; also 20,000 copies each of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke, and 2,000 copies of the Acts of the Apostles (Revised Editions) all of which have been printed at the Nirnaya Sagar Press. In August the Committee sanctioned the printing of 2,000 copies of Gospel of St. Luke in Modi, which was printed at the Jagadishwar Press. During the year the work of proof-reading of the Marathi Scriptures has been carried on by Mr. N. V. Tilak of Ahmednagar, and Mr. B. Y. Khisty and the Rev. Tukaram Nathoji of Bombay. The large-type bible (extra copies of which will be specially adapted for pulpit and family use) sanctioned by the Committee in December, 1901, and confirmed by the Parent Society will, it is hoped, be ready before the close of 1903. Gujarati.—In the month of March, 1901, the Committee sanctioned the printing of 25,000 copies of each of the Gospels of St. Luke and St. John in Gujarati and in November of the same year 50,000 copies of the book of Proverbs, all of which have been completed during the year. The new edition of the Gujarati Bible mentioned in the last report and which it was expected would be ready by the end of 1902 is not yet complete. "The delay has been due in part to the desire to include in the new edition the revised version of the Gospels and Acts. It is hoped it will be ready for issue in May 1903. It is expected that it will require two years more to complete the Gujarati Reference Bible sanctioned by the Committee in March, 1901. In order to hasten the revision of the Marathi Bible the Revision Committee has been re-constituted by the Parent Society providing for the setting a part of two missionaries for this important work. Dr. D. Mackichan of the Foreign Missions Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland, and Dr. J. E. Abbott by the American Board of Missions. With the Rev. Baba Padmanji as the Indian member, and with the assistance of a Hindu shastri the Committee has worked daily since the month of June. The Acts of the Apostles has been passed through the Press, and the revision of Romans completed. A small edition of the revised translation has been published for the use of the Marathi Translation Sub-Committee. The revision of I Corinthians is well advanced. Mr. V. K. Koshe, who was appointed by the Committee in October, 1901, to prepare references for the New Testament has finished the Gospels, Acts and Romans. The total circulation of the scriptures for this year is 110,481 or 30,923 copies more than in 1901. The increase in the grand total has undoubtedly been due first to the marked improvement in the sales of the Bombay and Branch Depots, and then to the 12,619 Scripture issued and "Lord Radstock's scheme." The Surat Branch alone shows an increase of over 17,000, and the Depot at Ahmednagar and Poona have also shown an increase. The total sales from the Depot in Bombay amounted to 54,157 copies as against 35,998 in the previous year. Sales by Colporteurs show a decrease, but there were only 14 working this year as against 13 last year. Another interesting feature has been orders for Hindi, Urdu and other Scriptures for sale and distribution among natives of India working on sugar estates in the Fiji Islands and in South Africa. A large number of Dutch Bibles and Testaments have been sold to Boer prisoners of war at Ahmednagar, while 238 Scriptures were distributed in Bombay among ex-prisoners returning home. The total receipts during the year, including the balance of the previous year brought forward, was Rs. 32,364-4-7 and the total expenditure was Rs. 26,709-6-11, leaving a credit balance to be brought forward to the year 1903 of Rs 5,654-13-8 but one outstanding bill alone, in connection with the printing and binding of the medium type Marathi Bible, exceeds Rs. 7,000. The total amount realized by sales of Scriptures was Rs. 9,203-10-5, being over Rs. 2,500 in excess of last year. This is due to the increased sales at the Bombay and Branch Depots. The sub criptions and donations in Bombay have decreased by Rs. 277-8-0. An encouraging feature about the lists of amounts from the Mofussil mentioned in the report for 1901 is again noticeable, namely, amounts ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 300 being collections (often by means of collecting-cards) by the missionaries, or subscriptions from individual friends, from nearly 50 different stations. It must be noted with deep gratitude that over Rs. 100 has been given by various Native Christian congregations, nor must the conspicuous examples of self-denying gifts from orphan and famine children be forgotten. In view of the Centenary of the Bible Society to be celebrated on March 7th 1904, a special Centenary sub-Committee in connection with the Bombay Auxiliary has been appointed to draw up suggestions for commemoration of the event.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan proposed that the report read be adopted and printed, and the committee for the year be elected. Dr Muakichan referred to the satisfactory nature of the report. It not only indicated that the Society was progressing, but that missionary work throughout the presidency was unexampled. Attention was drawn to what all classes of missionaries owed to the Bible Society, and showed how the latter had responded to demands made on it from all parts of the world.

The Rev. W. Reed seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

The hymn "Onward of God Incarnate" was then sung.

TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson then read the report of the Tract and Book Society, which stated among other things:—

In presenting the seventy-fifth report of the Bombay Tract and Book Society, the President and Committee rejoice that they are able to point to continued progress. In every department of the Society's operations steady advance has taken place, the sales of Christian Literature during 1902 having largely increased. Some striking figures, indicating the general prosperity of the Society are to be found in the Report on the depot. The subscriptions received in India have also increased being Rs. 654 9-7, or Rs. 114 more than in the preceding year. This is a matter for satisfaction but the Committee cannot help feeling that it falls far short of the help which they might expect to receive from such a large and really earnest Christian public as there is in this Presidency.

During the past year the Society has been albe to undertake a fair measure of work. One very important step which has been taken is the appointment of a Vernacular Literature Missionary. The Society has reason to be thankful that the Rev. Dr. Abbott has undertakon this voluntary service. Dr. Abbott is to devote such time as he can spare to the work of examining the stock of Vernacular Literature in the Depot, and to ascertain from this survey, as well as by correspondence with Missionaries, what kinds of tract and books are most urgently required for evangelizing purpose in this part of India. He is also to make arrangements for the writing of such books and tracts by selecting competent authors, whose efforts he is personally to direct. This work has been already begun, and several manuscripts have been received, while others are in course of preparation. Under the energetic direction of Mr. Maclean the Superintendent, the Depot has made substantial progress during the past year. The sales of vernacular publications have risen considerably. In 1901 they totalled Rs. 3,432-7-3; for last year they totalled Rs. 4151.1-1 This is an advance of Rs. 718-9-10 and constitutes the record sale in this department of the work. The dissemination of Tracts being the most important part of the Society's work this result is viewed with great satisfaction by the Committee as showing how increasingly this means of evangelization is being used. Again in 1901, the receipts from the sales of Imported Books (English) were Rs. 15,646-10 8; in 1902 they were Rs. 18,924-3-1 constituting advance of Rs. 3277-13-5. These figures are within a reasonable distance of the sales of ten years ago and they show that the confidence in the Society among its constituents, which from various causes was to some extent lost a few years back is being restored. During the past year the Society paid more attention than it has formerly done to the publication of Gujarathi Literature. Besides the two reprints that have been issued by the Society there are four manuscripts in the press, which when issued, will be a material addition to the existing publications of Gujarathi Christian Literature. The Society deeply laments the untimely death of Dr. George Harding of the American Marathi Mission, who, with the aid of a small committee, undertook to edit for the Society a revised edition of Ganandidhi, a Maratai Hymn Book with music, which was first prepared and published by his father, the late Rev. Charles Harding.

Mr. E. A. Aitken proposed that the report be approved and adopted and printed and that a committee be elected. Mr. Aitken, in the course of his remarks referred at some length to the many difficulties which Christian missionaries had to encounter in prosecuting their work in this country

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

COMPETITION is the modern rule of life; and in nothing is this more plainly shown than in the beautiful and elaborate evening costumes of our smart society married women. Gowns at £50 and £80; jewels that represent a fortune; and, in most cases, hair, hands, face, and figure, that have been dressed, manicured, treated, and trained at vast expense, and by the combined art of London and Paris. We have already seen that hair must be carefully nurtured, and arranged to suit the face; now, something shall be said as to how the head and hair are best adorned and decorated at night.

Tiaras are an oft-told tale, and shall not be dealt with here, except to say that even these can be worn with a difference. The every-day woman wears her tiara coronet fashion almost as a stately diadem; but a few artistic folk—formerly known as the Souls—have discovered a more excellent way. Lady Granby, Lady Windsor, and Lady Ribblesdale look their best in tiaras worn at the back of the head, supported by a picturesque and loosely-twisted knot of hair. And Lady Granby sometimes appears with a sort of diamond net, into which her hair is gathered on the top of her head.

Of late, several of our smartest women have set their faces against the tyranny of the tiara. They leave their crowns at home, and, instead, wear stars, crescents, a high comb, or a broad band of diamonds. The Duchess of Marlborough almost discarded her tiara during the Coronation season, and appeared with small stars, or brooches, fastened into her hair. Lady Kilmorey, on several occasions, exchanged the splendour of a jewelled diadem for the studied simplicity of tulle or chiffon; and Lady Feodore Sturt actually attended a Court without a tiara, wearing in its place a fillet of pink tulle, caught down with diamond slides. Mrs. Newhouse, the pretty American, who owns a wealth of jewels, generally wears a half-moon of diamonds; and Baroness de Meyer often appears with a high comb tipped with pearls. Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew never wears a tiara, but she has a broad band of fine diamonds, which shows to great advantage on her handsome, classical head. Mrs. Ronald's deep ring of diamonds forms an unique hair ornament; this large ring is slipped over the high, upstanding loop of hair at the top of her head, and makes quite a brilliant effect.

Modern women are Ophelias, and adorn themselves with wreaths of flowers and garlands of leaves and grasses. Lady Anglesey seems to fancy white lilies; Lady Chesterfield looks lovely with a Bacchante-like but most becoming garland of grapes and vine leaves set on her red-gold hair; Lady Limerick and Lady Feo Sturt wear wreaths of ivy-leaves on their dark "cheveiures" with wondrous effect. Those handsome sisters, Mrs. George West and Mrs. Jack Leslie, show a marked fondness for flat wreaths of silvered leaves; the Ladies Acheson often wear garlands of convolvuli; and the sixteen-year-old daughter of Lady Manners looked exquisite in a thick wreath of snowdrops.

A contingent of young and pretty women prefer fillets of tulle or chiffon to garlands of flowers. Lady Westmoreland often has a twist of tulle to match the colour of her gown. The "Vivian twins"—who are Queen Alexandra's Maids of Honour—constantly appear with chiffon or tulle in their hair; and Miss Muriel Wilson once scored a success with red tulle wisted into her dusky locks.

Signs are not wanting that we sigh for simplicity; and I venture to prophesy the return of the ribbon. A smart Parisienne—a bird of passage in London—wore an arrangement of paillete ribbon in her beautifully waved hair. It was tied with a high bow in front and a flat true lover's knot above the chignon on the nape of her neck. Ribbon worn in the hair must be soft, and of a shade to match or contrast with the costume.

The shooting season has ended, and many smart people are leaving London in search of southern sunshine. Weather has been warm, dull, and damp.

Catherine Duchess of Westminster has returned to Combermere Abbey, Shropshire. She was Miss Catherine Cavendish, sister to Lord Chesham, Lady Cobham, and Lady Leicester, and married the late Duke of Westminster, as his second wife, in 1882. The Duchess is a pretty and still young-looking woman, with a fair, fresh face, bright eyes, and nutbrown hair. She is musical and artistic, sings and paints nicely, and has much conversational charm. She has four children—including a son of nearly nineteen, and a pretty daughter, Lady "Mollie" Grosvenor, who made her debut only last year. By the way, the realationships in this lady's family are more than a trifle mixed. For example, her sister-in-law, Lady Chesham, is also her step-daughter; and her niece, Miss Lilah Cavendish, also holds the position of a granddaughter-in-law. This complicated kinship results from the fact that the late Duke of Westminster and his daughter, Lady Chesham, married a sister and brother. Catherine Duchess of Westminster has, since her widowhood, lived a somewhat retired life, but in former days she made a very brilliant chatelaine at Eaton Hall and Grosvenor House, and she wore many jewels—the splendid Westminster tiara and necklace, and the famous Neska diamond, which is in the form of a triangle, and almost the size of a two-shilling piece. She and the late Duke led a life of ideal happiness, although there was a difference of more than thirty years in their respective ages; and this goes far to prove that these unions of May and December—in spite of a certain deflection from the higher canons of romance—often turn out exceedingly well. Among such marriages may be mentioned those of Lord and Lady Wemyss, Lord and Lady Alington, Sir Charles and Lady Tennant, and Sir Charles and Lady Rivers-Wilson.

Lord and Lady Trevor have arrived in London from the country. Lady Trevor was Miss Rosamond Petre, a member of Lord Petre's family, and her first husband was the late and last Lord Bantry. In 1897 she married, as her second spouse, the present Lord Trevor, a man of less rank but much greater wealth than the husband of her youth. When she became his wife she showed great good sense in dropping her former title—Countess of Bantry—and using her present and legal cognomen of Lady Trevor. In this, however, she only followed the example of the Dowager Lady Hylton, whose first husband was a Lord Dunraven of past days. Lady Trevor is a bright, pretty-looking woman, with a great charm of manner. She does not reside much in London but seems devoted to her husband's beautiful place in Wales, Brynkinalt near Chirk. It will be remembered that this house was the scene of one of the greatest jewel robberies of the last century. Lord and Lady Trevor have one little girl; but the heir is his brother, Mr. George Hill-Trevor.

Lady Mary Hamilton has returned to Scotland, from paying visits in England. This young lady, who by reason of her heiress-ship is now a most important person, attained the age of eighteen on the first day of last November, and will make her curtsy to her Sovereign at one of the coming Courts. She is the only child of the late Duke of Hamilton; and her mother, who has married again, is a daughter of the Duchess of Devonshire. The Island of Arran is the property of Lady Mary Hamilton, and her childish years have been spent at Brodick Castle, the family residence on this mountainous islet. Like her mother, Lady Mary is devoted to all kinds of outdoor sports: piloted by her step-father, Mr. Carnaby Foster, she follows the hounds in Leicestershire; and when in Scotland she shoots and fishes, and rides the roughest of Shetland ponies. The late Duke of Hamilton left lands and money and all available property to his beloved daughter, making her one of the greatest heiresses of the twentieth century. And the good fairies present at her christening gave also the gift of beauty; Lady Mary is fair and blue-eyed, tall, slender, and straight as a dart.

Writing of heiresses recalls the fact that for some unknown reason the heiress, as a social force, is far less considered in England than on the Continent. This may be caused by the stern rule of primogeniture, but, all the same, it affords a curious contrast to our national and whole-hearted worship of the Golden Calf. Lady Mary Hamilton heads the list of modern heiresses; and Lady Margaret Crichton Stuart, sister to Lord Bute, runs her a good second. Among other celebrated heiresses, now married women, may be mentioned Lady Sherborne, once Miss Emily de Stern; Lady Bingham, "nee" Miss Spender-Clay; Mrs. Wilfred Ashley, daughter of Sir Ernest Cassel; Mrs. Robert Yerburgh, formerly Miss Elma Shwaites; Mrs. Ogilvy-Hamilton, once Miss Nisbet-Hamilton; and Mrs. Baillie of Dochfour, daughter and heiress of Lord Burton. Lady Burdett-Coutts was the good and gracious heiress of our mid-Victorian era.

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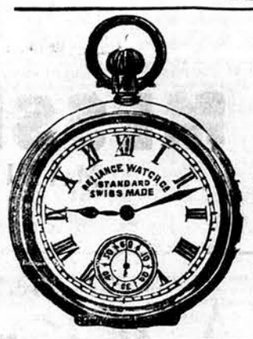

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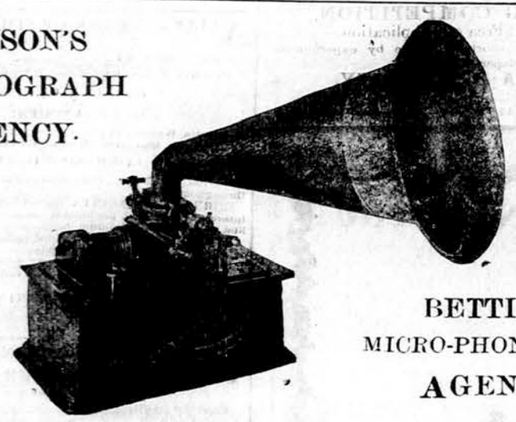

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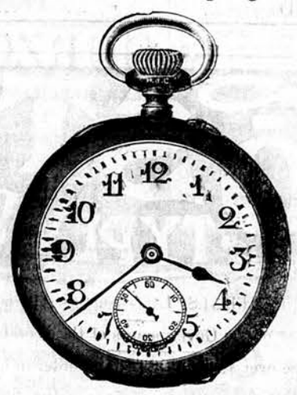

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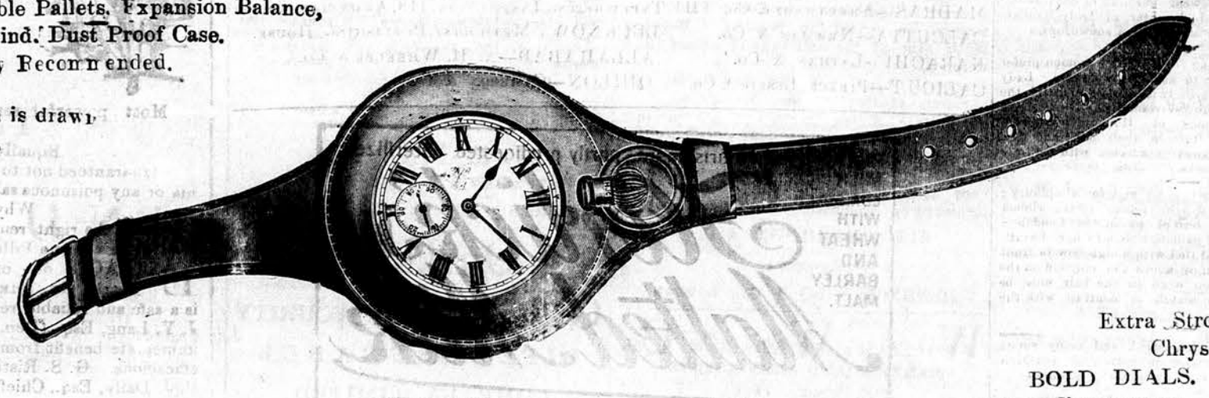

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